REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 7,[illegible]—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Delivered free. In Arrear.

[illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion [illegible] per Line.

[illegible]

To the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of not more than [illegible] relating to such matters as small Sales, Miscellaneous, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines [illegible] Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding line [illegible] 0 8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied (Nonpareil), twelve lines to the inch.

[illegible]

ALL Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourth Saturday.

The Steamship "ARCOT," [illegible] Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY the 3rd October 1874, at [illegible]

Leaves BOMBAY [illegible]
Ratnagherry [illegible]
Vingorla [illegible]
Goa [illegible]
Carwar [illegible]
Mangalore [illegible]
Cannanore [illegible]
Tellicherry [illegible]
Calicut [illegible]
Beypore [illegible]
Cochin [illegible]
Alleppy [illegible] Arrive at CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by this line [illegible] from intermediate ports [illegible] Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] of Cargo [illegible] Bagdad [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, [illegible] BUSHIRE and [illegible] MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible] Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1874, [illegible]

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]
Kurrachee [illegible]
Gwadur [illegible]
Muscat [illegible]
Bunder Abbas [illegible]
Linga [illegible]
[illegible]
Bushire [illegible]
Fao [illegible]
Mahomerah [illegible]
Arrive BUSHIRE [illegible] Arrive BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under full Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible], Commander T. Marsh, on MONDAY, the 21st September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ST. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRYBOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Ooran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oolwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rewas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dharamtur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Ooran, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 a.m.

The Rewas and Dharamtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at [illegible], and returning leaves Dharamtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY [illegible] the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class. 2nd Class.

Aden [illegible]
Suez [illegible]
Port Said [illegible]
Alexandria [illegible]
Messina [illegible]
Naples [illegible]
Leghorn [illegible]
Genoa [illegible]
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) [illegible]

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information [illegible]

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 6 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamship EUPHRATES are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods from the Docks.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE [illegible] thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits a continuance of that support in both the departments [illegible] every description, such as Cutlery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c. Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ROWLAND & CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
10, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLERY, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, [illegible]

ORDERS [illegible]

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE [illegible]

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. [illegible] tons, registered [illegible]
S.S. NIZAM [illegible]
S.S. LOMBARDY [illegible]
S.S. HYDASPES [illegible]

Passengers for Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton [illegible] booked once a fortnight, and the [illegible] the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice [illegible]

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the [illegible], at the company's godown, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and landed previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible]

Cargo [illegible] following places in addition to the [illegible]

Marseilles, Naples, [illegible], Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, [illegible], Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. FERGUSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Lots of patent leather Gentlemen Boots, knife sharpers, lead pencils, [illegible] and fancy bags, paper screens, braces, dressing glass with marble slab, English vegetable seeds, consisting of cabbage, turnip, radish, onion, lettuce, &c.

Few lots of furniture consisting of black wood carved chiffoniers, pier and round tables, teapoys, carved easy chairs, wardrobes, blackwood cupboards with glasses on three sides, perambulators, washing tables, piano stools, bathing tubs, meat safes, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, [illegible], prints, [illegible], &c.

On account and at the risk of Hassam Bhoy Rajabally.

A quantity of china clay.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Tank Street or otherwise called Sootree Mohella.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, [illegible] of the Mortgagee Gunnoo [illegible]

All that piece or parcel of land [illegible] Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, on the west side of Tank Street, or otherwise called Sootree Mohella, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4285, and assessed [illegible] under No. 51, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded [illegible] towards the east by the Tank street, or otherwise called Sootree Mohella, on or towards the west by the [illegible] on or towards the north by the house of Gaila[illegible]

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Piano, &c., &c., at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Michael Kelly, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at No. 1, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., the property of Thomas Murrell, Esq. the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and [illegible] sets, plated ware, such as dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stand, salver, tea set, toast rack, bread basket, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as set of [illegible] tables, sideboard, dining-room [illegible] drawing room and easy chairs, [illegible] day clock, [illegible] dressing glasses, [illegible] chest of drawers, towel horses, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c. No. 20, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Colonel S. Thacker. Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirting, 8 lbs.
3 Cases Colored Handkerchiefs.
5 Crates Earthenware.
5 Cases White Ground Prints.

SALE OF 24 BALES No. 40s NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser: Tribhowan Cassidass and Vithal Jadowjee.

M W—B—425 [illegible] — 24 Bales No. 40's Nett weight Turkey Red Twist.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—200 Logs superior Teak Timber, ex Glasgow.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder. A quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property on Breach Candy Road, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, [illegible], pursuant to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage of the aforesaid property.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at 4½ P.M., All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling house and out-offices standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of [illegible], registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible] containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Breach Candy or Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the house of Wittoba Mahadev, and on the south by the house of the late [illegible], and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 553, and in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at his office, No. 11, Oak Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of September 1874.

JANALDHUN GOPALL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
50, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c. &c. &c.

FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE,
BY
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

(Situated [illegible] North of Her Majesty's Statue and three minutes' drive to the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and the [illegible] Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

MR. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will leave nothing to be desired. The Building is fine, commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Vehar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being close contiguous to the Esplanade Railway Stations, Public and other Offices, also Apollo Pier, whence passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by lime trees and is open to the sea breeze, and is in one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and Mr. Pallonjee, of his long experience in the business, believes that his new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local Gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st ultimo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AIR CUSHIONS,
AIR PILLOWS,
AND AIR BEDS.

Circular, Oblong, Square, of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch,*" "*Malabar Itch,*" "*Indian Ringworm,*" "*Dadur,*" "*Goudkerran,*" "*Dhaj.*"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Sir Henry B. [illegible]*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF
WINES.

THE RICHE LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	9
St. JULIEN, ditto superior	„	Pts.	10

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.
Red Seal, Pale, Dry	Per Doz.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	„	28
"Xerez," by direct importation	„	18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

			Rs.	
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	13	0
BODENHEIMER	„	„	15	0
Do.	„	Pints	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	16	0
Do.	„	Pints	8	8
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	18	0
Do.	„	Pints	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	21	0
Do.	„	Pints	11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	28	0
Do.	„	Pints	15	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	32	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a MARRIED COUPLE, to SHARE the EXPENSES of a BUNGALOW in a healthy locality. Address A., care *Gazette* Office.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of many different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

A TREAT.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BARRELS of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, KIDNEY and RED JACKETS.

Also a fresh supply of REAL MOCHA COFFEE. To be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Hummum Street, Fort.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritimes and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 1, New Cinna Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, declaring an ad-interim dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

S. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

N.B.—The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 24th to 29th instant, inclusive.

12th September 1874.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., at our Office, No. 3, Church Lane, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., for the purpose of considering the Resolution, passed by the Directors at their Meeting held on the 19th instant, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up this Company with a view of transferring the assets, good-will, and liabilities to a New Company to be formed hereafter.

[illegible]

[illegible] MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, at SURAT, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works with Materials and also without Materials should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given exclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its cover; and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. [illegible]

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and conditions of Contracts furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 10th September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at [illegible]odgaum.

Printed Forms of Tenders, giving a Schedule of Quantities, together with conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received in Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Major, R.E.,
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Bombay, January, 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
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For the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
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For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
[illegible] E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS it has been recently discovered that various Spinning and Weaving Companies are, and have been for some time, using the trade mark of the "Alliance Spinning Company," thereby deceiving the public and causing to the said Company considerable loss, We hereby caution all Companies and persons to desist forthwith from such illegal practice, otherwise the necessary steps will be taken in defence of the rights and interests of the Alliance Spinning Company.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Attorneys to the Alliance Spinning Company.

1st September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Spinning and Weaving Companies are now using "The Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company" by affixing YELLOW LABELS bearing the mark ફુલસર, फुलसर, (FULSER), thereby leading purchasers to believe that the Cotton Twist bearing such mark is the Twist of the said Alliance Spinning Company.

The Public are therefore cautioned against this imposition, and Purchasers are requested to TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION to prevent themselves being made the victims of the illegal practice, pending its repression.

The following is the fac-simile of the Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company.

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વાટર ટુવીસટ,
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Finest Old Jamaica Rum		[illegible]
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

The activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market has been short-lived, the sales both yesterday and to-day having only reached 12,000 bales, Reuter reporting the tone quiet, with supplies freely offered. Spot prices are unaltered; but yesterday's message quoted Mid Uplands, Nov.-Dec. shipment, at 8d. per lb., which apparently indicates a decline of ⅛d. in arrivals; and, if correct, is a very strong indication of how little importance is attached to the late unfavourable crop advices. This view is also borne out by the tenor of the American Markets, which are steadily giving way, Mid Uplands in New York having declined to 16⅜ cents, a fall of ⅜ c. per lb. in three days, while futures were again ⅛ c. per lb. lower yesterday. This state of affairs is scarcely compatible with a belief in a probable American crop of only 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales, and people on this side therefore will do well to base their calculations on more liberal estimates, say four millions, if not even higher.

The receipts at the American ports are beginning to increase as the New Cotton is now coming in, and they are worthy of close attention as indicating the progress of the crop. We give the figures from the 5th instant, and so far they are slightly in excess of last year; while it must be remembered that the season is quite a week or ten days behind the average.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Receipts, week ending 5th Sept.	8,000	10,400	14,000
Do. do. 12th "	16,000	14,300	31,000
Do. do. 19th "	27,000	22,800	49,000
Total........	51,000	47,500	94,000
The Stocks at the ports were	110,000	75,000	101,000

The week's official figures show a larger business in Liverpool than has been recorded for some time past, the trade having taken 76,000 bales, and exportation 13,000 as against an import of 42,000. Surats especially were in good demand, the transactions having amounted to 20,000 in all. The visible supply now shows the following comparison:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	795,000	[illegible]	707,060
" London	111,250	110,875	214,620
American afloat	20,000	20,000	31,000
East Indian "	280,000	300,000	236,000
	1,206,250	1,270,875	1,188,680
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8¼	8 3/16	9¼
" Fair Dhollera	5 3/16	5 1/16	6
Difference...	3 1/16	3⅛	3¼

The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows no change whatever; prices are unaltered and the tone quiet. Coffee continues very strong at a further advance of 1s. per cwt., but other Produce Markets are unchanged.

Consols are still quoted at 92⅝; French Rentes at [illegible]; and Bar Silver at 57 13/16d. per oz.

We have nothing in the shape of local business to report, the markets being closed for the Parsee holidays.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Original value	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
400,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,490
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Do. of Bombay New	780
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. 3rd Res. issue	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. of Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I., L. & China	1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 pl.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Bank of I., A. & C.	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	121
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Original value	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alexandra Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bazar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New	280
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carnac Company	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	East India Press Co	2,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	French Press Co	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press & C. Co	353
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon's Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press Co. Madras	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin. & Press Co	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wolbert's United Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Original value	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil	Colaba Land Co	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	135
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Original value	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Original value	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	3,030
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,160
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,575
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	220
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Churney Spinning	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co	1,340
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,470
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,615
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,380
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,120
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	1,275
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manockji Petit's	1,590
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	1,325
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	4,175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The STAR OF [illegible], 1,316 tons, Captain A. C. Pederson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The [illegible] FRASER, 363 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Alleppy, Negapatam and Rangoon with a general cargo.

The s.s. [illegible], 74 tons, Captain H. John, sailed on Saturday last for Surat, Gogo, and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo.

The AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s.s. [illegible], Captain F Viscovich, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of Friday the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. PERA, 1,262 tons, Captain K. Methven, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. J. N. Koen, and Mrs. Coles. For Melbourne—Mr. C. H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ward, and three children.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pera	Methven	Australia, &c.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calcutta.
19	St. Clair	[illegible]	Calcutta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nacoda	Rangoon.

The Steamer [illegible], to Aden & Suez, was entered out for loading on [illegible].

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
15	Himalaya	Cotton	Singapore, Aug. 29.
[illegible]	Colombo	Brown	London, Aug. 27.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay, June 18.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Point de Galle, Sept. 5.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mauritius, Aug. 8.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay, Aug. 8.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nacoda	[illegible] Aug. 17.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Natal, July [illegible].
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mauritius, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

[illegible] Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] London. [illegible] Bombay. [illegible] Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

For LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel s., 75 bales wool, Nersey Khuthow; 73 bales wool, S. Tyebjee & Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Yuria.

For HONGKONG.

Carola s., 55 bundles fishmaws and shark-fins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 32 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 15 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeedass; 15 chests opium, Jairajbhoy, Peerbhoy; 35 chests opium, Thackersee Sewsamal; 24 chests opium, Runchordass Premjee; 134 pieces E. teeth, Sunkoorbhoy Futtabhoy; 49 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 10 chests opium, Ramdoss Premsock; 38 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 38 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.

For SHANGHAI.

Baroda s., 5 chests opium, Budreedass Shreeram; 10 chests opium, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody; 55½ chests opium, Goolraj Shivganee; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 12 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 6 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 12 chests opium, Gunesdass Shobagmal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 18.

Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from [illegible].
Hemans, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 19.

Gamble, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ahmednugger.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th September 1874.

With reference to G O C No 115 of 4th July last, the B and E Batteries 4th Brigade R A will change stations, the former proceeding to Deesa and the latter to Kirkee, on arrival from England about 11th Feb and 15th March 1875, respectively.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 18th Aug 1874, are published:—

Royal Engineers—Maj Genl Charles William Tremenheere, C B, (late Bombay), retires upon a pension, dated 23rd July 1874.

[illegible] Foot—Capt James Bridges Gordon to be Major, vice W H K Bradford retired, dated 29th July 1874.

Lieut Philip Justice to be Captain, vice J B Gordon, dated 29th July 1874.

Brevet.

Maj Genl Charles William Tremenheere, C B, R E (late Bombay Engrs), who retires on pension, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Genl, dated 23rd July 1874.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut-Col. to be Colonels, viz:—

Lieut-Col [illegible] Williams, 109th Foot, dated 5th Aug 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following exchanges have been sanctioned:—

Lieut-Col T E Byrne, 4th Bgde, and Lieut-Col J H Reid, 18th Bgde R A, from the date the 18th Bgde embarks for England.

Surgn Maj J Duff, M D, 4th Bgde, and Surgn Major R A Chapple, 18th Bgde R A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following transfers have been ordered:—

Colonel (Brigadier General) J D Woolcombe, C B, from the 18th to the 4th Bgde.

Colonel J Desborough, C B, from the 4th to the 18th Bgde R A. To have effect from the date the 18th Bgde embarks for England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is notified that Lieut F O B Foote, from the Supernumerary List, is posted to B Baty 18th Bgde R A.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Captain F W [illegible], S C, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, 5th Sept 1874.

Lieutenant H F E Lucas, S C, Adjt 2nd Regt Sind Horse, 10th Sept 1874.

Surgeon Maj F H Smith, Indian Medl Dept, 10th September 1874.

Surgeon J Arnott, Surgeon European General Hospital, Bombay, &c, 15th September 1874.

No 1718 Collar Maker Sergeant John Evans, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is remanded to the 4th Bgde, R A, for the purpose of being invalided.

Sergeant John King, Barrack Dept, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, on the 29th Aug 1874, is remanded to the 83rd Foot.

No 1398 Private John Wilmer, 66th [illegible], is appointed Barrack Sergeant and transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from 25th August 1874.

No 438 Corporal William Atherton (3rd Hussars), employed in the Barrack Department, is promoted to Sergeant under the provisions of G O C No 492 of 1862, with effect from 14th September 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 14th September 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut Candy, Interpreter to the Regt, vice Lieut Smith appointed Adjutant.

9th Regiment N I—Regtl order, dated 8th Septr 1874, directing Lieut Col Mallaby to officiate as Comdt, Lieut-Col Hanson as Second in Command, and Capt Birch as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Baugh proceeded on medical certificate.

18th Regiment N I—Regtl order, dated 9th Sept 1874, directing Capt Eden, 1st Wing Subdr, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Hennell proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

20th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 11th Septr 1874, directing Capt. Dean, offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer and Capt Waller, 1st Wing Subdr, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, in succession to Major Crippin proceeding on medical certificate to Europe.

Lieut J W Anderson, 2nd Wing Subn, 5th N L I, officiated as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, from 31st Aug to 4th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Maj C E Basevi (No 4 Baty 6th Brig), to remain at Poona, for one month, from the 17th instant, on medical certificate.

Lieut J A Curtis (C Baty 18th Bgde), in England, from 15th Aug to 15th Oct 1874, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Capt J H Hennell, Qr Mr, 18th N I, for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Infantry—Col J A S Faulkner, Comdt 6th Regt N I, for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept 16.)

The services of Lieut-Col H C Moore, on relief duty in the [illegible], are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 1st Septr 1874.

The services of Mr James Austin Bourdillon, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the [illegible], in Sarun, are placed [illegible] at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept.

Mr John Ward, c s, is reappointed to be Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of Dinagepore, to hold the [illegible] sessions at Dinagepore.

In supersession of the orders of the 7th instant, Mr John Arthur Hopkins, Inspr of schools, Western Circle, is appointed to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of Hooghly in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr W F Mores, or until further orders. This cancels the order of the 7th instant appointing Mr A W Cochran to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of Hooghly.

The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department:—

Mr Arthur Lloyd Clay, Actg Mag and Colr, Chittagong.

Mr Arthur Forbes, M A, Actg, Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, on special duty in Tirhoot.

Mr Gaybon Henry Lamont, Asst Mag and Colr, Rungpore.

Mr John Charles Veasey is appointed to act temporarily as Mag and Colr of Chittagong.

Mr Arthur Weekes is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade with effect from the 11th instant, vice Mr G Graham.

Mr William Henry Verner is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the second grade, with effect from the 11th Sept 1874.

Mr Frederic Arthur Chichester is appointed to act as an Extra Asst Comr in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr Thomas James Murray, Asst Mag and Colr, Patna, is transferred to Sarun, and appointed to have charge of the Sub-division of Sewan.

Mr Arthur Blair is appointed to act temporarily as Dist Supt of Police, Rungpore, from the date on which he might have relieved Mr G M M Ridsdale to the date on which he may be relieved of the charge.

Major John Charles Campbell Danet, v c, Dist Supt of Police, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Herbert Vyvyan Rolls Roberts, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Lohardugga, during the absence on leave of Major J C C Danet, or until further orders.

Dr Vincent Richards, Actg Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Goalundo, is appointed to act in the same capacity at Koosteea till further orders.

Mr [illegible] Goodricke, Asst Colr of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr M Thompson, Inspr of Bonded Warehouses, is appointed to act as Asst Colr of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr G M Goodricke, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Haddise Davis, Asst Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for six weeks, with effect from any date not later than 1st Oct 1874.

Mr J Beatty, Asst Engr, second grade in charge of the Nuddea Rivers Division, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Dinagepore District.

Mr W H Johnson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the South Bhagulpore Special Division on the 25th Aug 1874, before noon.

Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, Second Grade attached to the late North Eastern Tirhoot but now to the Dinagepore Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr E James, Asst Engr, Second Grade, attached to the Chumparun Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 14th Aug 1874.

Mr C S [illegible], Asst Engr, second grade, from the Chittagong District to the North Bhagulpore District.

HIGH COURT.—21st SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

49-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Jejeebhoy v Parmanundas Jeewandas—M H Khan.
84-74—M H Khan—Parmanundas Jeewandas v Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
191-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum, P v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.
111-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
112-74—Mr. Fletcher—Mariambebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.
114-72—Crawford and Buckley—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Hunsa Devajee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
430-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein N—M B Barbhaya.
752-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Cunjee Moghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

711-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Purshotumdas Vullubdas v The East India Bank—Fletcher and Smith.

In the exchange of pleas for examination of witnesses.

Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Stent and others v The J. R. Aranda, &c.—Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSES.

146-74—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible] Dhurmsey v Peter Ewart and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
1[illegible]-74—S. Lindsay—Mithibaee, widow v Oomersey Kana—Remington, Hore and Langley.
163-74—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Eknath Bulwant v [illegible] Mahadew.
751-73—Shamrao—Vurjivan Runchord v Gulliandas Mohunjee and others.
671-74—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Gunesh Oomajee and another v Nursoo Settoo and another—D'dias, Lynch and Tobin.
164-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Parwutteebai &c v Dalibhoy Vullybhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

365-74—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Camajee Jeejajee v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj [illegible] v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible] Roopajee v Fatia Deepajee—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
219-7[illegible]—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovan Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
215-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v [illegible] Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
165-73—M B Barbhaya—[illegible] Noorbhoy and another v Moosabai [illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani.
322-69—[illegible] and Shipsey—[illegible] bai Khalifa v Bajee Mahomed [illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani.
[illegible]-73—M M [illegible]—Sakerchund Oomaichund v Thaker [illegible]—[illegible], Lynch, and Tobin.—Part heard.
719-7[illegible]—Hearn and Cleveland—Jamna Luckajee and others v Moolje Gopall and others—[illegible] and Turner.
731-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas K v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 17	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Sept. 21	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 [illegible]	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	3 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Nov. 16
Monday	Oct. 5	"	" 23
"	" 12	"	" 30
"	" 19	"	Dec. 7
"	" 26	"	" 14
"	Nov. 2	"	" 21
"	" 9	"	" 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 1
Tuesday	Oct. 6	"	" 15
"	" 20	"	" 29
"	Nov. 3	"	Jan. 12
"	" 17	"	" 26

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLANEY—September 18th, at Poona, the wife of Thomas Blaney.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZETT—September 15th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain R. Bazette, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

CAYLEY—September 15, at 14, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. Cayley, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

FULTON—September 15th, at No. 2, High Grounds, Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Fulton, 35th Madras Infantry, of a son.

GERDES—September 18th, at St. Thomé, Madras, the wife of Albert Gerdes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRAINE—WATSON—September 14th, at All Soul's Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev. F. W. Jackson, Edmund Pemble Braine, Lieut. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, eldest son of R. P. Braine, Esq., late of the Admiralty Whitehall, and grandson of the late T. L. Philippe, Esq., of Jefferson and Lampeter Velfrey, County Pembroke, to Elizabeth Henrietta (Lillie) eldest daughter of the late Major A. Vincent Watson, 27th Inniskillings, and niece of Brigadier-General Macintire C. V. B.

DEATHS.

BELLETT—September 15th, at Barrackpore, George, infant son of George and Edith Bellett, aged thirteen days.

GERARD—September 11th, at Gooty, Mr. John Henry Gerard, late Master Attendant of Cannanore, aged 71 years, 5 months and 11 days.

SERVICE—September 2nd, at Kalagan, Debrooghur, of fever, Alexander Service, Tea Planter.

[illegible]—September [illegible], at [illegible], Calcutta, Mathilde Rose, the beloved wife of A. Sassoon, aged 37 years, 4 months, and 24 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1874.

WE might have conjectured, even before reading the pamphlet on *Our Indian Difficulties: The Way out of Them*, by Mr. R. H. Elliot, that the new sensational doctrine of the over-population of India would provide a pleasant diversion for that gentleman's helter-skelter intellect, which seems to be always on the look-out for fresh fields of speculation in which to disport itself. If it be true that Mr. Elliot once made money in India as a coffee-planter, his success is a marvellous example of the blindness of fortune; for he seems to be a man who is absolutely incapable of making an accurate calculation, and who is so weak in judgment and so eager to take up with new ideas before giving himself the trouble to consider what they mean, that one would suppose he must be a veritable descendant of the hero of a certain old fable about the man and his ass who went to market. He may, however, be shrewd enough in business; but for inconsistency as a writer he has hardly his equal. Of course, any one who is perfectly consistent in principle may be compelled for that very reason to vary his comments on two different versions of the same story; but what we find fault with in Mr. Elliot is that he is inconsistent in principle, and takes contradictory views sometimes on one page of matters about which it is essential to the nature of his argument that he should have a clear and uniform opinion. To take a glaring instance from the pamphlet before us of this habit of saying anything that the whim of the moment may prompt, we find that with one breath he accuses the Government of India of having allowed "a few millions" to die of famine "within the last twelve years," while with the next he bemoans the inevitable consequences of the increase of population already caused by the cessation of wars and the attempts of the Government to check disease in this country. India has been absolutely at peace for fifteen years, having just previously endured the agony of a tremendous civil war in which there was a tolerably fair waste of human life; and, if it be the case that "a few million" people have been killed by famine during the last twelve years, surely there can be no ground for affirming that population has increased, or that the problem of feeding the people is more difficult of solution now than it was before 1857? We do not, be it observed, take it upon ourselves to maintain that the numbers of the people are not greater than they were; but we are at least entitled to demand that those writers who say that the population of India has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, should give us some reason worth weighing for the faith that is in them. All the literature on the subject is at present so vague and puerile, that, instead of discussing it, one is sorely tempted to turn from it in disgust, exclaiming in Swinburne's words,

> Had God but plagued Egypt with *fools, not flies,*
> His Jews had sped the sooner.

But the general principle laid down by Mr. Elliot, that England has ruined the manufactures of India and driven all the people upon the land for support, and that, unless the Government and English capitalists revive manufactures, the country must soon become bankrupt, is, in our opinion, so mischievously unjust, that, although our pamphleteer seems to have had no other purpose than to amuse an idle hour, we think the subject deserves serious consideration. We will begin by challenging the correctness of the assertion that India is "a poor country"—it is unnecessary to refute another of Mr. Elliot's extravagant assertions, "that the financial existence of India depends on the opium revenue." The "poverty of the country" has become a catchword with a certain school of politicians; but we doubt if ever there was a time in her history when capital was more abundant in India for all kinds of legitimate enterprise than it is at the present moment. Mr. Elliot probably infers that no greater amount than fifty millions of revenue can be raised from the fact that the income-tax produced so little as not to be worth retaining; but he forgets that the remission of this tax was rendered possible by the natural growth of other branches of revenue. But, again, if India is poor, is it Manchester that has reduced her to poverty and "thrust all her people on the soil?" We are fortunate enough to be able to pin Mr. Elliot down to figures when he speaks of India as being "exactly in the position in which Ireland was before the famine." His sole authority for this report seems to be the recent census of Bengal, which shows, he says, that "it is probable only 5 per cent. of the adult males are employed as artizans, properly so-called." Now, these are the figures of the census:—

Agriculture	15,054,318
Manufactures including artizans	2,321,985
Commerce and trade	1,216,750
Private service	1,156,943
Laborers not classed as agricultural	1,874,023
Public service	231,374
Professions	302,750
Miscellaneous	678,587
Total non-agriculturists......	7,822,405
Grand Total of adult males......	22,876,723

This enumeration surely gives us a picture of a society which is far from being exclusively dependent on the land. Many of the labourers, of course, work in the fields; but, on the other hand, the ryots do a good deal of their own manufacturing work in leisure hours, and this redresses the balance. We are at a loss, therefore, to account for Mr. Elliot's distinct statement about the artizans numbering only 5 per cent. of the population of Bengal and Behar; the proportion, reckoning manufactures and commerce together, and including non-agricultural labourers, is at the lowest 25 per cent. We confine our argument to the case of Bengal; for, when Mr. Elliot wanders further afield, and on the strength of some statistics about Mysore argues first that in all Southern India, and then that throughout the whole country, half the land is not fit for cultivation, we do not care, nor is it needful, to follow him. But, in Bengal, no doubt the numbers of the agricultural population are very large indeed, though we have no means of determining if they are excessive in proportion to the productive powers of the soil. Sir George Campbell, in his last Administration Report, calls attention to the extraordinary absence of large towns, and says—"The population beyond Calcutta and the suburbs seems to be wholly rural."

Bengal, however, has always been dependent mainly on agriculture. It is only when we get as far up the river as Benares that we begin to come upon a country bearing out Burke's description that India contained "a multitude of cities not exceeded in population and trade by those of the first class in Europe;" and it would be exceedingly interesting to obtain full information showing if this description remains substantially true to the present day of provinces studded with such famous cities as Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. Have the population, trade, and manufactures of these cities continued to flourish under British rule; or are they in a state of utter decay? Authentic materials are wanting to enable us to give a decisive answer to this question; but the suggestion that Manchester has thrust all the manufacturing and trading population of Upper India on the soil can only provoke a general smile among those who know the country. In the Punjab, for example, the manufactures of all kinds, excluding tea—and, by the way, in speaking of Bengal, we omitted to say that the manufactures of opium, indigo, sugar, jute, and tea in the Lower Provinces are of no inconsiderable value—were declared to be in 1872-73 worth nearly 5½ millions sterling. In the North-West Provinces, which have always been the home of the most valuable and artistic of Indian manufactures, the value must be many times greater. The extent and worth of manufactures in this country are indeed only underrated because the subject has not yet been properly inquired into. The real reason [illegible] goods is that the country itself produces in abundance almost every conceivable article of comfort or luxury that man can desire. With the exception of wines, beer, and spirits (and the consumption of these is rapidly increasing), and pictures and statues, it would, we think, tax the fancy of any critic to suggest what foreign manufactures India would care to spend more money on if she were the richest country in the world. That she is not really poor must be evident to any one who considers that during the last five years of depressed trade she has imported and kept in the country £33,000,000 in treasure, of which amount but a small proportion can have been coined. The value of the gold alone imported in those five years is £15,000,000; and the whole of this, along with most of the silver, has been worked up by the gold and silver-smiths of the country. England has not, therefore, cut off this branch of Indian manufactures.

Nor would it be easy to name any other branch which has been seriously injured. We are all familiar in Bombay with the incessant activity of manufacturers and traders of all sorts. The manufacture of copper pots, for instance, which is so lucrative a business that one can imagine a shrewd philanthropist saying any one else might clothe the people of India if only he had the making of their cooking pots, grows larger every year; and it is entirely in the hands of natives who import the copper in sheets from Europe. Great progress has been made, too, by the natives of late years in what used to be distinctively European manufactures. Carriages, furniture, saddlery, and even some articles of cutlery are now manufactured of a degree of excellence that a few years ago would have been deemed beyond the possibility of attainment by natives of India; and except for glass, pottery, and machinery, this country may be said to be already independent of foreign nations.

But Mr. Elliot and those who with him bewail the evil influence of Manchester on the fortune of Indian manufacture only refer to cotton goods? Well, nothing is more remarkable than the accumulation of evidence from all parts of the country that it is a complete mistake to suppose the ancient cotton manufacture of India has been destroyed. We called attention lately to the statement, in Mr. Terry's account of the manufactures of Bombay, that there is not a village in this Presidency in which cotton is not woven into cloth; and similar reports come to hand from time to time from all parts of the country, proving that the people make the bulk of their own clothing still in every province from the Punjab to Mysore. Nor is it only common clothing for ryots that is manufactured in the country; the richer kinds of stuffs, into which silk and embroidery of gold and silver thread largely enter, are not made anywhere but in India, and the demand for these is, so far as we can judge, steadily on the increase. These facts lead us to reconsider the commonly received opinion that India gets most of her cotton manufactures from Manchester. If, indeed, we bear in mind the fact that the import trade in piece-goods is only worth £15,000,000 a year, it is obvious that this sum, divided among a population of only 200,000,000 (not to take the larger estimates of Mr. Elliot) would only allow them about enough to buy a pocket-handkerchief apiece. We should think it probable that at least three-fourths of the cotton clothing worn in India is even now manufactured in the country. What England has really deprived India of is the valuable export trade in manufactured goods; and she will retain this, for it is not protection that will keep America from growing good cotton, or inspire Indians with the energy and power of work of Englishmen. If there be anything in the suggestions we have offered as to the real activity of manufacturing industry in this country, it becomes obvious that the multiplication of cotton mills will not take the people off the soil—for the simple reason that it will not create a new industry but will only substitute machinery for the handlooms already in use. The conclusion we draw from our review of the situation is that India is doing very well at present, and would do better if [illegible] with a keen eye to jobs and speculative [illegible] who live at home at ease would but have the goodness to leave her alone.

"SICKER REAG."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Poonaite's" query in yesterday's issue of the *Gazette*, I would beg to suggest that "[illegible]" means "*my sure right*" (German—"*Mein sicher Recht*").

HELVETICUS.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The programme for the Football Club sports, to be held on the Esplanade on Saturday, the 3rd proximo, will, I think, generally be considered very satisfactory. I would however beg to suggest to the energetic Secretary of the Club the desirability of having one or two races of longer distance than any included in the programme as it now stands. The longest race on the card at present is 150 yards, which is little more than a spurt race, and I therefore feel sure that if a 220 yards and 440 yards race were started there would be a goodly number of entrées, and the spectators would have the pleasure of seeing some capital running. A day's sport in the old country would not be considered complete without a mile and a two mile race, but out in India, and especially here in Bombay, we cannot expect to see these distances run. At the last sports, in 1872, even half a mile proved too much for most of those who ran, but for about half the distance the race was very interesting indeed. I therefore trust that we may see a 220 yards and a 440 yards race included in the programme for the 3rd October. If there will not be time for two more races then let us have the quarter of a mile race only.

PEDESTRIAN.

Bombay, 19th September.

THE RIGHTS OF VISITORS TO OUR HOSPITALS—A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a rule I understand in the hospitals in Bombay that visitors—people who come to see,—not sight seers but sick relatives or friends, are only admitted within certain fixed hours. This rule no doubt is very convenient for the hospital authorities, and in their own little way I daresay they think that it is an admirable restriction on idle curiosity or gushing affection among the relatives of those they are treating; but what do the friends of the sick say—that is another question. A man may have come from a long distance to see a sick friend or relative in hospital, and after all his trouble, on arriving at the hospital, he is told he cannot see his friend because he has not come within the official visiting hours: he will therefore have to wait—perhaps a whole day—before he gets admission and sees his friend. Now suppose that a man is dying and a friend comes to see him, it is, I say—and I am sure any one who knows what it is to have a sick friend will bear me out—positively cruel to drive him away because he has not come within the prescribed visiting hours. Now take a case, for the sake of illustration, which occurred the other day. A friend of mine went to a certain hospital in Bombay, as he had been sent for in great haste by a friend of his who was dying and who wanted to give him his last instructions about something or other. Well, he asked permission to go in, having explained the nature and the object of his visit; but the hospital authority at the door refused to let him go in, and why, do you think?—because it was a quarter of an hour after the visiting time. My friend remonstrated, but it was to no purpose, and he had to go away, although the hospital sergeant at the door had confessed to him that his friend was rapidly sinking and would not live much longer. I ask, Sir, if it is fair to the sick or to their relatives that such rules should exist and be enforced in such a reckless manner. Surely those who are so poor as to be forced to enter the walls of an hospital—detested by all but those who make their fortunes and their names out of it—have enough to bear, not to have the additional punishment, the unutterable agony, of being deprived of their friends in their last moments inflicted on them.

Let us have some pity for the friends of the poor; and let us remember that, although their coats may be threadbare, still they may carry under them a loving and affectionate heart.

"THE ANTIQUARY."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

BUDNAIRA, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

LAST night the members of the Budnaira Railway Library and Cricket Club met to accept Mr. C. H. Dewey's resignation [illegible] consequent on his leaving for another and a more important district. The members unanimously expressed great regret, and also stated that, apart even from Mr. Dewey's connection with the Society, he had made himself generally liked by one and all, not merely in his private life, but also in his official capacity as District Traffic Superintendent. Mr. Dewey returned thanks, and said that, although his stay in Budnaira had been short, yet he had always as hitherto endeavoured to do his duty in as kindly a spirit as possible, at the same time not forgetting the Company's interest, and on the other hand doing his best to act as considerately as circumstances would permit towards his official subordinates.

We may state that there were present representatives of no less than four departments of the Railway present, and they all warmly coincided in expressing their great satisfaction at Mr. Dewey's kind manner and obliging disposition; and some of the old hands who had known him for years also bore testimony to this, and to his considerate way of treating those with whom he was brought in contact.

After this the meeting broke up by the members singing the good old words, "For he's a jolly good fellow," &c.

POONA, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for 1874 was opened at 4 P.M. on Friday by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who was dressed in mufti, the whole of his staff being in uniform, in the presence of a select assemblage, many well known faces being present. His Excellency spent a considerable time in looking at the principal articles exhibited, but I am not aware of his having purchased anything in the way of encouragement: possibly as he is in light marching order at present he did not care to invest in anything which might add to his baggage in going home. The band of the 68th Durham Light Infantry discoursed sweet music outside, under the able leadership of Bandmaster Skelton, during the time His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remained in the Exhibition.

As regards the quality of the articles exhibited, I fear it would be unwise to praise, as very many of inferior [illegible] and workmanship meet the eye, works which should never have been allowed by regimental committees to be forwarded, as they are neither ornamental nor show any taste in design. Many articles of cabinet work are very well finished indeed, but the prices fixed on them by the exhibitors precludes the possibility of their being sold, except at the hammer at [illegible] Ebram's after the Exhibition is over. Those articles moderately priced found ready purchasers. In fact the exhibitors who put such high prices on their goods only stand in their own light. Very many articles are marked "not for sale," others again have been sold before they were sent from the stations where made. I will endeavour to give you a further report on this subject hereafter.

[illegible] is the last day of the Races, and also of the Fine Arts Exhibition.

The second "shigram" ball of the season took place last night; but was not so well attended as the first, owing most probably to fear of Anna Maria's promised disclosures.

Our respected Brigade Major, who is under orders for Deesa, will not proceed there, but will leave in the course of six or eight days for Kurrachee. He will be very much missed, as he has managed to make himself a general favourite during his stay here.

The Shooting Clubs of the 2nd Batt. 7th Fusiliers and 68th Light Infantry have amalgamated their funds and are going to compete for prizes on the 24th and 25th instant. For the 24th, there are ten matches open for the 68th officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with "pool" at 300 yards at 2 annas a shot and at 500 yards at 4 annas a shot—20 per cent. of entrances being forfeited to the fund. On the 25th, there will be "pool" as for preceding day, a match for sergeants 2-7th and 68th; (2) a match for rank and file 2-7th and 68th; (3) an officers' match open to Poona, Poorundhur and Kirkee; (4) a cup for eight sergeants of 2-7th and 68th; (5) a match for all comers; two rupees entrance fee; 7 shots at 200, 400, and 600 yards with Government pattern rifle ·577 bore, to shoot for their own entrance fee; (6) a match for non-commissioned officers and men of the 2-7th and 68th, (7) a match for officers of the same corps. The committee of management deserve great credit for the very liberal and exclusive way in which their programme has been framed. The Kirkee Riflemen a few days back opened four of their matches for soldiers of the 7th and 68th Regiments, yet there is not a match in which the Kirkee non-commissioned officers and men can compete with their comrades in Poona; nor is any provision made for soldiers of native regiments. I have heard that the officers of the 7th Fusiliers are in no way to blame for this illiberal arrangement.

POONA RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EXTRA (SIXTH) DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH SEPT. 1874.

THE Deccan Monsoon Meeting of 1874 terminated to-day, and though the populace (with whom the number of races on the card is the paramount consideration) thought the race meeting a success, I am afraid sportsmen had quite a different idea on the subject. Betting has gone down considerably, and speculation of any kind has been at a dismally low ebb. The weather in the early afternoon looked threatening enough, and we apprehended anything but a favourable turn during the evening; but I am glad to say that a cool and refreshing breeze set in about four o'clock, and with the exception of a slight drizzle in the interval of two of the races of the evening, the weather was about the pleasantest of the meeting. Sporting men thought that a little rain was necessary to "soften" the course, which was considered very "hard-going" hitherto; but Thursday afternoon's rain was not quite coveted, inasmuch as it made the course "too spongy" or rather "heavy" for those who lost money and had nothing else to excuse themselves by. The serenaders I wrote about in my last put in an appearance again at the race-course; but this time "Jones" was married, and "Sally" accompanied him to the "scene of his former triumphs." Leaving joking apart, I really cannot understand how officers of any regiment can allow their men to "go begging" to the public, for it can be called nothing else. The lotteries this year, as I said before, were miserable enough throughout the meeting; but those of the last day out-Heroded all their predecessors. It was thought, after the first two days' races, that as the lotteries held at nights did not fill well, a change might be tried, and afternoon lotteries were subsequently arranged; but this was attended with no better success; and this being the last (or extra) day of the races the original arrangement was resorted to. This again was a miserable failure on Friday night, as no more than a dozen gentlemen gathered at the Gymkhana shed. It was therefore proposed to postpone the lotteries to this afternoon. Three wretched lotteries (if they might be called such) filled: one of Rs. 600 for the Manor Stakes, and two of about Rs. 250 each for the Steeple Chase and the Athenian Handicap, respectively. The favourites, with the exception of Romulus in the Corinthian Stakes, scored their several "wins." An exception might be made in the case of Shah, who having won the previous day's Steeple Chase, was thought a "likely one" by some; but the more "knowing ones" thought differently, as was proved. In the lotteries Shamrock was installed favourite for the Athenian Handicap; but in the Pari Mutuel Rowan was generally fancied on account of his getting three pounds from Mr. Hand's galloway. For the Manor Stakes Delawar was favourite, though he had a tougher struggle for victory than was generally anticipated. Next came the Jorrock Stakes, in which all four horses had an equal number of backers. The Corinthian Welter Handicap brought three horses to the post. I have already mentioned about this above. The races were run as follows:—

1ST RACE.—"A Steeple Chase." For all horses. Rs. 500 from the fund. Arabs 10-7; Country-breds 11-7; Walers 12-7. Previous winners of any Steeple Chase, once 5lbs., twice 9lbs., oftener 12lbs. extra. Mare and Gelding allowances. G. R. Those who have never won a Steeple Chase allowed 4lbs. The full amount will only be given if three horses, *bona fide* the property of different owners, start; if two, Rs. 250. No public money given for a walk over. To close and name 1st September. Entrance 2 G. M. About 3 miles, over a fair chasing course. To be run within a week after the 17th September. The day to be fixed hereafter.

		st. lbs.		
Mr N[illegible]'s	b w Huntsman late Vampire	13 0	Capt. Napier	1
Mr W[illegible]'s	b w geld Baron	13 0	....	2
Mr [illegible]'s	b a geld Shah	10 13	Owner	3
Mr [illegible]'s	w geld Viking	10 12	Mr Alexander	0

The favourite, Huntsman, jumped his fences in grand style, and the excellent condition in which he was, with the really good horsemanship of Captain Napier, made him highly deserving of first honours. He led from start to finish and won cleverly. Shah was second for a good portion of the way, but was overtaken by Baron, who gained second honours. The rider of Viking did not care about traversing the distance, so turned into the stand after the first fence.

2ND RACE.—"The Athenian Handicap." Rs. 150. For all Arabs, Persians, and C. B., the property of officers of the Services or members of one of the recognised Clubs. Horses which have run in any of the forced races for the Monsoon Stakes barred. 1 mile. G. R. Top weight not to exceed 12st. Entrance 2 G. M., H. F. Three horses in separate interest to start or public money will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Mr Walter's	g a h Gwalior	10 2	....	2
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Rowan	10 4	Owner	3

The three got off to an excellent start, Shamrock leading to the top of the hill. Here Rowan came up to him, and both raced together till the turn home, where Rowan gave way. Gwalior's rider next made all the efforts he was capable of to catch the leader, but signally failed, though Shamrock's rider held hard to make the race appear decent. The latter won, however, easily by half a length.

3RD RACE.—"The Manor Stakes."—Handicap for all Arabs that have run during the meeting. R. C. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. forfeit. Rs. 300 from the fund. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start or the public money will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
Abdoola Salim's	g a h Delawar	9 12	....	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khuldar	8 11	Rowjee	2
Major G's	b a g Cherub	8 8	....	3
Mr E's	b a h Adjutant	8 9	Vinall	0

The first attempt to get away, though the better of the two as generally thought, was taken in quite a different light by the starter, who sent the horses off, at the second attempt, to a rather unequal start. Adjutant made the running, followed by Cherub and Khuldar together, Delawar waiting behind. In this order they reached the three-quarter mile post, where Adjutant was beaten, and Cherub and Khuldar then raced together till the turn home. Here Khuldar shook off Cherub and looked like a winner; but Delawar, who was creeping up every inch of the way, collared the leader within the last 100 yards, and won the prettiest and closest race of the meeting by a clear head.

4TH RACE.—"The Jorrock Stakes." 3 furlongs. Arabs 10st.; C. B. 11st.; Walers 12st., at a value of Rs. 250. 7lbs. allowance or penalty for every Rs. 50 under or over. Winners of this year 5lbs. extra. Rs. 120 added. Entrance 1 G. M. G. R. Three horses in separate interest to start or the public money will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Spencer's	c a h Challenger	10 7	Mr French	1
Mr Callaghan's	d c b geld Cracker	10 7	Mr Macpherson	2
Mr Dale's	b a h geld Brother Boots	10 7	Aga Nasirshaw	3
Aga Moochool Shaw's	b a h Dervish	9 0	Mr Bean	0

The start in this race was infamous. The first attempt of the horses to get away was very equal, the second tolerable, and the third, was straggling to a fault. The flag was dropped at Challenger, who having the best of it, of course won; Cracker, being next favoured by the starter, came second, and Brother Boots and Dervish third and fourth. As the distance was but three furlongs all depended on the start, which should have made the gentleman entrusted with the important office of starter the more careful. Had the start been a good one, it is the generally received opinion that the last two would have changed places with the first two.

5TH RACE.—"Corinthian Welter Handicap." Rs. 200. For all Arabs, the property of officers of the Services or members of one of the recognised Clubs. Horses which have run in any of the forced races for the Monsoon Stakes barred. 1¼ mile. G. R. Top weight not to exceed 12 stones. Entrance 2 G. M., H. F. Three horses in separate interest to start or the public money will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Hand's	g a h Shamrock	10 1	Aga Nasirsha	1
Capt. Mackie's	b a h Cobweb	10 4	Mr Macpherson	2
Mr Jones's	b a h Romulus	10 11	Owner	3

The three got off well together. Shamrock led from start to finish and won in a canter, in the poor time of 2m. 41s. Thus ended the Deccan Monsoon Meeting of 1874.

A MARRIAGE took place the other day at Trenton, New Jersey, in the United States, under unusually romantic circumstances. It seems according to a home paper that Colonel Jerusalem Freeze, described as "banker, widower, ex-editor, and patron of literature, the fine arts, fine horses, and so forth," took an immense fancy to a magnificent horse owned by a widow lady who had lately moved to Trenton. Although Colonel Freeze offered a considerable sum for the animal, the widow lady was unwilling to part with it, and refused even to entertain a further bid. After a short but serious reflection the gallant Colonel decided on offering to take the widow lady as well as the horse, and pushed his suit with such ardour that in three weeks from the date of his first visit to see the horse he and the widow lady were engaged to be married. The Colonel's conduct during the period of his betrothal was marked by the exquisite delicacy and refinement for which he is so remarkable. Two days before the time fixed for the wedding he arrived at the widow lady's house in a carriage filled with flowers of the choicest varieties, and, accompanied by his intended bride, he visited his former wife's grave and decorated the grounds and the handsome monument he had erected to her memory in the most tasteful manner. The next day the Colonel appeared again at the widow lady's house in the same carriage filled with another lot of flowers, and the loving couple proceeded to another cemetery, where the mortal remains of the widow lady's husband were interred, and in like manner decked the grave of the deceased gentleman. Having made these appropriate peace offerings to the manes of their deceased partners, the Colonel and the widow lady were next day married, and started upon their happy wedding tour. "Who," asks a local journal, "but Colonel Jerusalem Freeze could do up a thing in a style like this?"

INVEST[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Durbar [illegible] palace in the [illegible] and tastefully [illegible] the hall was placed [illegible] the host, the young [illegible] was convened [illegible] was a row of [illegible] spacious hall. [illegible] come in one by one [illegible] The chiefs and [illegible] gorgeous attire [illegible] each according to his rank. With [illegible] the whole of the [illegible] of the Kolhapur [illegible] service was also present. Altogether [illegible] very imposing. At 7 A.M. the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, came in, his arrival being announced by the trumpeters of the State Risala. When he had taken his seat, the proceedings of the day commenced. Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, rose, and in addressing the Chief of Ichalkaranji, in behalf of the young Raja, as well as the British Government, said that he doubted not but that the chief will always be treated with due consideration by the Maharaj of Kolhapur, as well as the British Government, so long as he continued loyal to the one, and gave to the other that support and assistance which is due to him from his principal [illegible]; and after congratulating him on his having passed the University Matriculation Examination, concluded by expressing his sincere wish [illegible] distinguish himself as an able and good chief. After a short but pithy speech of this purport, the ceremony of the presentation with dress of honour, usual on such occasions, was then gone through. The chief, in accepting the position accorded to him, conveyed in a few words his thankfulness to Colonel Anderson for the pains taken by him in his education—an acknowledgment which Colonel Anderson richly deserves, inasmuch as it is undisputed that among the numerous benefits he has conferred on Kolhapur during his administration, the education of the minor chiefs that fell under his guardianship stands foremost. He has all along evinced an almost parental care in educating the Chiefs and Sirdars in his charge; and it must have been very gratifying to him to see that one of his wards has gone successfully through the entrance list of the Bombay University. To the Chief himself, this day must have been one of rejoicing. It is hoped, however, that the Chief will not view the event, merely as freeing him from restraint and leaving him at liberty to act according as his fancy may whisper, or his religious may dictate. He must know that the restraint judicially placed over him so long, has been removed merely to make room for more onerous burdens and heavier responsibilities. The education that the Chief has received, has inspired hopes in the breasts of many, that, unlike most men of his class, he will do full credit to it by discharging his duties satisfactorily; and it would be a sore disappointment to those who educated him, and to his countrymen, if it should turn out otherwise hereafter; a contingency which, looking to the antecedents of the Chief, is not very likely to take place.

After the usual distribution of pansupari, garlands and bouquets of flowers, the assembly dispersed at about 8 o'clock.

BOMBAY.

A TULWAR having been found in the possession of a certain Ismail [illegible], a Mahomedan, and confiscated, as the owner had omitted to obtain a receipt of a permit for it.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 10 as a contribution to the Police poor-box from "Anonymous, Gedra."

THEFT.—One [illegible], a Hindoo female, residing at Bhendy Bazar, reported to the police that during her absence from home on Friday last her room had been forced open and jewellery to the extent of Rs. 127 stolen.

THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MUSJID.—It is a great mistake to imagine that religious bigotry can be humoured into harmlessness. This was the mistake in the beginning of the mutiny, and there has always been a tendency to rely on this sort of thing in India. Why is it that now for many years Christians and others have been compelled to carry their dead away from Bombay some miles, while Mahomedans are permitted to bury theirs in the heart of the city? The Mussulmans are nearly twenty times as numerous as the Christians and we are to suppose that one Christian corpse would taint the atmosphere more than twenty Mussulman bodies. As for the mosque which is accommodated with a select portion of our Victoria Garden, it is one more legacy of the Crawford régime, and we suggest that it bear the name of the Arthur Crawford Musjid.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF J. C. BREWTEY, THE WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who knew Mr. J. C. Brewtey intimately, wonders why so little notice has been taken of the sad occurrence at the Royal Hotel, Poona, which deprived this popular and well-known jockey of his life. The following are true particulars regarding the accident, and it is only fair to contradict an unjust insinuation which appeared in one of the Poona papers to the effect that Mr. Brewtey lost his life through being intoxicated. Deceased was a steady hard-working young fellow, and his death occurred through no known fault of his own.

The deceased and another jockey named Vinall were invited by Mr. W. Brewtey to dine with him on the 8th instant. The latter drove his guests home from the races in his carriage. After getting home Hackney (jockey) called into W. Brewtey's room, and asked him for an envelope. Mr. Brewtey then sat down in an easy chair, and as the dinner was late he said to the deceased, "Jack, run over the cook-house and tell that confounded cook to be quick with the soup." The deceased jumped up at once and ran out; and that was the last time his brother saw him alive! Some one was in the cook house and heard a splash, and just afterwards a faint exclamation (almost a whisper) of "Oh God!" A person living in the same hotel went into Mr. Brewtey and said he thought some one was in the well; an alarm was at once given, but nothing could be seen or heard. Everything that could be done was done, but the body was not discovered for two hours. The well into which the unfortunate man had fallen is 45 feet deep, and contains about 30 feet of water. The parapet around it is, if anything, below 2 ft. 6 in. high, but certainly not more. The melancholy accident occurred about 7.45 p.m., and the night was pitch dark. The well is situated in a straight line from the door of Mr. Brewtey's room to the cook house, and a bright light was burning in the room. A light could be seen in the cook-house also. To go from the former to the latter, a slight detour round the wall of the well has to be made. There was an interval of about three minutes from the time the deceased left his brother's room till the latter heard anything about the sad accident. It is quite evident that the unfortunate man ran straight against the parapet and tripped over it. When the corpse was taken out of the well, the coat of the deceased was found to be drawn over his head and entangled with his arms. What makes the circumstance the more melancholy is, that the deceased was in the full vigour of life, and was in active preparation for the then just commenced Poona races.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. Inches.	Byculla. Inches.	[illegible] Inches.
Friday, Sept. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 19	[illegible]	0.08	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN illustrating the fruits of advertising an exchange says: "A family in Florida lost their little boy, and advertised for him in a daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled up out of the swamp and died on their front stoop. In its stomach was found a handful of red hair, some buttons, a pair of boot heels, a glass alley, a pair of check pants, and a paper collar. The advertisement did it."

THE "[illegible] Stick" is the latest novelty for pious pilgrims [illegible]. It consists of an ordinary looking walking stick, but on unscrewing the handle, it opens the statue of a saint [illegible] a lengthy taper in its head, which, when lighted, will last long enough for a [illegible] at a church service.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] have [illegible] death of [illegible] Roche to [illegible] Kirl to [illegible] Abel [illegible] of the [illegible] Major-General [illegible] Lieutenant-General [illegible] Major-General.

[illegible] ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

[illegible] Oriental Congress have held [illegible] and various papers have been [illegible] members have been entertained by [illegible] Office.

[illegible] loan has proved a great success.

[illegible] that the Czar has written to Don Carlos expressing sympathy with his cause.

The Germans have expelled several Danes from Schleswig.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 19th September.

Marshal MacMahon has returned to Paris from his visit to the Northern Departments, where he has met with a cordial reception.

NEW YORK, 19th September.

Governor Kellogg has been reinstated at New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18th Sept., Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	96,000	bales.
" " Surats	30,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	32,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	795,000	"
" " Surats	280,000	"
" " of Cotton in London	111,250	"

Surats have been in good demand during the week.

LONDON, 18th Sept., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady but less active.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8 1/4 lbs. do	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	12
3 per cent. Consols for account	92 1/2
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	100 1/4
Bar silver	57 13/16

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Hutton, Lombardy and Marina.

Arrival—Coromandel.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 19th September.

The Bangalore Cup was won to-day by the 89th Regiment, with a score of [illegible] points. [illegible] Madras [illegible] letters will be [illegible].

The [illegible] communication by rail between [illegible] now [illegible] was restored on Thursday morning.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday [illegible] in the rate of interest or discount.

A Conference on Maritime Meteorology, first proposed at the International Conference at Brussels in 1853, is about to be held in London in October.

The Gazette of Wednesday contains notifications of the services of several officers who have been employed in relief duty being dispensed with.

Sir F. P. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, will leave Madras, we are told, for his tour of inspection in Burmah early in December, and will not return till the end of January.

No Bangalore mail was received in Madras on Friday morning, the reason being another interruption on the railway, the floods having damaged another bridge. The rains seem to have been excessively heavy all over the country.

The Governor of Tashkend, the Lahore paper hears, has ordered that every merchant proceeding to Russian territory through Cabul should be first questioned what merchandise he is bringing with him for sale, &c., and then allowed to proceed.

Schwendler's Duplex telegraphy, which has proved a perfect success, even during the S. W. Monsoon, on one of the long main-lines between Bombay and Calcutta, is, we believe, to be introduced generally all over India. The Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, Mr. Walton, is also said to contemplate the early adoption of this system. We hope to see soon, in consequence of the general working of Schwendler's Duplex Telegraphy, a cheaper tariff for telegrams.

A man named D'Anselm has just been sentenced at Calcutta to five years' rigorous imprisonment for bigamy. He separated only a few years ago from his first wife, and knowing that she was still in India, was married again in 1871 to a young girl then thirteen years of age. It was shown on the trial that he fancied he could make himself safe by marrying a third time. "Then," he writes in a postscript to a letter, "there will be no more bigamy but trigamy, and for trigamy there will be no law."

The Pioneer's Murree correspondent writes:—"Captain Richardson, of the 7th Regiment, doing duty at the Convalescent Depot, died on Saturday night after a long and trying illness, and was buried last evening with full military honours. Captain Richardson served for upwards of eight years on the staff in New Zealand, where he rendered good service. He was deservedly popular in his regiment, not only for his soldier-like qualities, but also for his perfect temper and amiable disposition."

The Englishman understands that the three Civilians, Messrs. St. Clay, Acting Collector of Chittagong, Mr. A. Forbes, Acting Joint Magistrate at [illegible], and Mr. G. H. Damant, Assistant Magistrate of Rungpore, whose services were, in Wednesday's Gazette, placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, will be attached to the Assam Commission, and posted in Cachar and Sylhet, where the principal appointments are still reserved, by order of the Secretary of State, for the Civil Service.

The area under cotton cultivation in the Punjab in 1873 shows a falling-off from 750,399 to [illegible] 614 acres, and is less than in any of the previous four years. The average outturn, too, fell from eighty-six to sixty-seven pounds per acre owing to unseasonable and excessive rain. At the same time the price fell from Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 11-9-6 per maund. Experiments with exotic seed appear to have failed every where except in the [illegible] district, where successful results were obtained from some [illegible], 1,435 lbs. of cleaned cotton being obtained from [illegible] lbs. of seed.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has recently done a very handsome thing which should not remain unknown. In compliance with an application from several English gentlemen, His Highness has generously consented to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the erection of the new church building at [illegible]. And further, to meet the wishes of Dr. Maxwell, the Cashmere Medical Missionary, the Maharaja has, with great liberality, ordered the construction at his own expense of a well-planned hospital on the Rustum Garhi Hill in Sreenuggur. One of the best bungalows used by European visitors has been assigned by His Highness to the doctor for a residence.

The charge against the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of [illegible], of kidnapping a boy has been dismissed by the magistrate. In giving judgment, his Worship said that the charge rested on the age of the boy. The prosecution had, it is true, produced written evidence—the very best description of evidence on which a court might rely, but his Worship was satisfied that the book had been newly written, and that the writing was fresh. It was quite evident that the prosecutor had manufactured the book for the present occasion. The evidence of Dr. Mohideen Sheriff was also clear as to the age of the boy, and any person looking at the boy must come to the conclusion that he was more than fourteen years of age.

Sir Henry Norman does not appear to have been altogether satisfied with the state of things he witnessed at the Andamans on the occasion of his recent visit to those islands. The few soldiers kept there as a guard are not considered sufficient to protect the official community, in the event of an outbreak in that large and growing Colony of convicts. The Government of India have, therefore, determined to send a full regiment of native infantry to garrison the islands, and the services of a Madras regiment have been applied for. It is probable that the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, now at Bellary, will be selected for this service, and that the regiment will have to embark for the Andamans during the next cold season.

According to the last published statement of the crops by the Government of Bengal, which comes down to the 15th of September in Burdwan and the Presidency Division, the prospects of the amun crop have been greatly improved by the heavy rains since the 1st instant; in Rajshahi and Cooch Behar, a full average amun crop may be expected; in Dacca, amun is still backward, but prospects are generally fair; and the same may be said of Chittagong. Of Patna, we are told, aghani prospects are generally good, and greatly improved in Tirhoot; in Bhaugulpore, amun prospects satisfactory; in Orissa, prospects of amun are good, but some damage from floods, and in Chota Nagpore, prospects have been redeemed by the heavy rain. At present, therefore, it would seem the prospects are good all round.

The Bokhara correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* learns from a reliable source that the Russian Government has instructed the Valee of Kokand to go and pay homage to the Ameer of Bokhara. The Kokand potentate refused to do so, saying that the Ameer was an enemy of his, and would surely kill him. Thereupon the Russians said, that if he still declined to go, they would inflict on him a fine of 50,000 tillahs. It is rumoured that the Russians intend to place Kokand and Samarkand under the Ameer's control, and in their place take Charjui, Hissar, and [illegible] and build cantonments in them. The same authority says that the Governor of Usturkhan has ruled that all English piece-goods coming into Russian territory will in future be highly taxed, and, therefore, no one will buy them. A very heavy tax is also put on tea.

In his Resolution on the Annual Report of the Bengal Marine, Sir Richard Temple points out that there has been an increase of twenty-five, in the total arrivals and departures of vessels during the year 1873-74, and of 151,172 tons in their burthen. But comparatively little importance need be attached to the small increase in the number of ships. The main point is that steamers are rapidly displacing sailing ships, and that the traffic represented by one of the former may equal that of half a dozen of the latter class. The report says that during the year the number of steamers, including arrivals and departures, has increased by 196, while that of sailing vessels has decreased by 171. Of the steamers, which traded with the port of Calcutta, fifty more passed through the Suez Canal than in the previous year.

The *Friend of India* tells us that during the past week the Cawnpore bridge has been subjected to a severe strain, owing to the great quantity of water that has been coming down the Ganges. Much anxiety has been felt in reference to the capability of the structure to resist the force of the current, a flow of more than ten miles an hour being something almost unprecedented. Messrs. Bird & Co., contractors, in whose hands the bridge now is, have been on the *qui vive* for some time, and by strengthening the moorings of the pontoons, and by taking other precautions have succeeded in staving off a disaster. All anxiety has not, however, yet ceased, for the river is still in flood. It is certain that the bridge could not have been saved had the pontoons, on which it is built, been moored at right angles with the shore. They have been, with wise forethought, arranged in the form of an arch, with the convex side opposed to the stream, so that the greater the flow of water the tighter has been their impact.

At a native general court martial, held at Bangalore on the 7th instant, a sepoy named Ramaswamy, of the 36th Regiment M. N. I., was charged with having caused the death of Subadar Major Veeraswamy, of the same regiment, by stabbing him with a bayonet. It would appear that the deceased had been in the habit of frequenting the prisoner's house during his absence, and as the prisoner's wife disapproved of these visits, she asked her husband to request the deceased to make his visits when the prisoner was at home. The deceased told the prisoner that he was to be looked upon in the light of a father, and continued his visits as usual. The prisoner brooded over the conduct of the Subadar-Major, and on the day when the arms were being cleaned, he thrust his bayonet through the side of the deceased. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged; and the sentence, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will shortly be carried out.

The *Friend of India*:—"We are glad to learn from Madras that information has been received from London to the effect that in all likelihood sanction will be communicated by the Secretary of State, before the end of the present year, to the construction of the proposed harbour, as designed by Mr. Parkes. We trust that the work will be speedily commenced on receipt of Lord Salisbury's despatch. No fact is more certain than that the Bay of Bengal is visited at short intervals with terrible cyclones, causing much loss of life and property. Any delay, therefore, in communicating authorization of the work, or in beginning it, when sanctioned, may result in one of these visitations coming upon us before Madras is in a position to afford shelter to the shipping in the Bay. There can be little doubt, after the brilliant success of the great works at Kurrachee, that Mr. Parkes, C.E., who constructed them, and who has designed the proposed Madras harbour, will carry forward the latter undertaking with all requisite vigour and skill, when once the word has been communicated that his plans are approved."

Says the *Englishman*:—A notification has been published by the Board of Revenue that the Custom House will be open during the Durga-puja holidays on October the 15th, 16th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. The most singular addition has, however, been made to the notification this year, stating that all merchants, firms, and other persons using the Custom House on those dates will be required to guarantee that they will bear such share of the additional expenditure required for keeping open the Custom House on those dates as the Collector may adjudge, such expense being estimated at Rs. 2,000. It is difficult, in the first place, to see how such additional expenditure is made up, for the Custom House officials are paid by monthly salaries, and if ordered to attend on any given day would be bound to do so without receiving [illegible]. They would be as much doing duty for the Government as for the merchants when receiving Customs duty on goods, [illegible] hard on the merchants to make them [illegible] and the expense of collecting that duty as well. It is to be hoped that Lord Northbrook will not sanction such a petty meanness on the part of the Board of Revenue.

The Government of Madras are beginning to bestir themselves with reference to the gold mining prospects of the Wynaad. The Collector of Malabar in reporting that an application had been made for a certain block of waste land pointed out that the land in question was believed to contain gold, and that a gold-bearing quartz reef is known to exist in the immediate neighbourhood. The land applied for is avowedly for coffee planting, but, the Collector submits, is situated at a distance from other properties of the applicant, and is on three sides surrounded by native coffee gardens and on the fourth by a rocky hill. No man, he says, would select such a site, and it so happens that the applicant is one of the few men who are at work prospecting for gold and trying to float companies. The Governor of Madras in Council has accordingly passed an order forbidding the sale of the land in question, as it is obviously sought for mining purposes, and observes that as Mr. King, of the Geological Department, will in all probability visit the Wynaad in October, this particular locality should be pointed out to him with a view to a thorough investigation of the neighbourhood. Pending this inquiry, the Collector is instructed not to alienate any land believed to be of value for mining purposes.

The *Madras Mail* observes:—"We all know how the Retirement Scheme has been criticised by military men. At first it was regarded with something of the caution which a knowing fish may be supposed to watch a fly on a hook. The Indian army has unfortunately too good reason to fear the gifts of the India Office, and this last one by no means found favour at first. At last, however, it was approached and nibbled at: presently a few venturesome spirits made a gulp at it; but for many weeks there were not more than eight applications, here in Madras, to retire under the new scheme. As the time, however, for sending in applications drew to a close, officers have been making up their minds what to do, and the result is, that all the 30 retirements allowed to this Presidency have been taken up. Indeed, more applications have been made than there are annuities available, and several of the applicants will, therefore, have to postpone their retirement for another year. There can be little doubt that similar results will be obtained in Calcutta and Bombay, and that the strength of the Indian Army will soon be reduced to the extent of 90 Lieutenant-Colonels. Applications for retirement must reach the office of the Adjutant-General before the 1st October next, and the retirements must be effected between the 5th October and the 31st December 1874."

A home correspondent of the [illegible] writes:—"A curious scandal has arisen relative to one of a reigning family of princes in Germany. The people will allow their princes to [illegible] in their armies, and even to take a great many aristocratic liberty which would not be suffered for a moment in England or France; but it appears that the German [illegible] will not allow princes to sit on their tables. The hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburgh has been studying at the University of Leipsic, where, it appears, good manners do not form part of the curriculum, and on his way to that city was a few days ago at the railway station of Dresden. While waiting for the Leipsic train, His Highness entered the refreshment-room and seated himself without ceremony on one of the tables, ready served. The waiter begged of His Highness to seat himself elsewhere, but His Highness told the attendant to go to a hot place. The master was called in and remonstrated with the Prince, who replied by a blow. The blow was returned to His Highness, with interest, and the public present took part, too, against him, and he was jostled, pushed, poked with umbrellas and canes, and, finally, thrust outside the doors with all the honours due to his rank. The police interfered—of course at the close of the scene—and rescued His Highness from the hands of the indignant public. Whether the huge power of Oldenburgh will declare war on the mighty realm of Saxony as a consequence we have not yet learnt."

We learn from the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, that the Rajpootana State Railway was opened to Ulwur on Monday, in the absence of Colonel Pollard, detained at Delhi by fever, by Major Staunton, R. E., Chief Engineer. The line, at that end, has hitherto only been open for traffic as far as Rewari, about 48 miles from Delhi; but on Monday some 40 miles of country that had never heard the music of a railway train were, in addition to this, explored and presented to civilization. About forty guests had been invited by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwur to come down by a special train and celebrate the opening of the line; and on Monday morning about thirty of these assembled at the terminus station at Delhi, where a train of first class carriages awaited them. The train started punctually at 6-45 a.m. About a mile from Ulwur the Maharajah, accompanied by Captain Poulett, the Political Agent, entered the train, which ran into Ulwur through a great crowd of natives, who shouted and raised their hands to their foreheads as the pioneer of civilization steamed into their capital. The station was gay with evergreens, flags, and red *salus*; and as the train drew up at the platform a military band played "God save the Queen," and an ancient soldiery in the uniform of a bygone day rattled the butt-ends of primeval matchlocks on the stones of the platform. The day was passed in visiting the lions of Ulwur; and in the evening the Maharajah entertained his guests at a sumptuous banquet in the city palace. At a quarter to eight, on Tuesday morning, the first regular passenger train ran from Ulwur to Delhi. It was crowded with natives. After a late breakfast the Maharajah's guests left Ulwur by a special train, arriving in Delhi at a quarter-past seven in the evening.

A Wisconsin clergyman has been found guilty by a Church Council upon a charge that is thus precisely stated: "Not always handing the truth with sufficient carefulness to meet the demands of veracity."

One of those rare events—a diamond wedding, the sixtieth anniversary of a marriage day—occurred the other day at Hamburg; and from the account given of the festivities by the *Jewish Chronicle* seems to have been a great success. The street in which Herr Heilbut (the diamond bridegroom) lives was, under direction of a festival committee, profusely decorated with flags and garlands. On the evening prior to the festive day the Heilbuts were serenaded by two choral societies. [illegible] At two o'clock on the morning of the day a reveille was sounded, and an hour later the [illegible] preceded by a band of music, was conducted by the festival committee to a neighbouring synagogue, where a special service was held, and his seat was gaily decorated. On returning from the synagogue he received an ovation from a great crowd, who, with bare heads, greeted him with deafening cheers. A similar reception awaited him along the route to his residence. The Municipal Council prohibited all vehicular traffic through the Elbstrasse during the whole day, in order not to disturb the festivities, and a number of policemen were specially told off to keep the ground. The morning was spent in receiving congratulatory visits, addresses and presents from numerous bodies, including the municipality. The chief burgomaster of Hamburg and the head director of police paid congratulatory visits during the day. Among many presents received by the diamond bridegroom and bride was a magnificently bound Hebrew prayer-book with a large diamond set in the cover, presented by the Empress of Germany, the gift being accompanied by a very complimentary letter from her Imperial Majesty. In the evening the Elbstrasse was splendidly illuminated, and Herr and Madame Heilbut were enthusiastically cheered as they drove through the crowded streets. The venerable Jew of [illegible] great credit for having passed sixty years of married life without either [illegible] or beating his wife [illegible] after the manner of many Christians; [illegible] to understand why these kind of ovations are specially bestowed on aged married men. No one does honour to the old bachelor who has for sixty years successfully eluded matrimony.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday last, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

THEFT.

[illegible] Hurree was convicted on his own plea of theft of five currency notes for Rs. 500 each, the property of his master, and was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

VIOLATING THE CONDITIONS OF A TICKET OF LEAVE.

Phin-an Chin, a Chinaman, pleaded not guilty to having, on the 31st August 1871, at Tanna, accepted a conditional remission of punishment, and having, on the 29th of April 1872, at Bombay, knowingly violated the conditions on which this remission of punishment was granted.

Moreshwar [illegible], the jailor of the Tanna Jail, was first called, and produced an extract from the register of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, and a memorandum of transfer of the prisoner from the Rutnagherry jail to the Tanna jail, dated the 24th October 1868. The witness stated that the prisoner had left the Tanna jail on the 31st of August 1871, under a ticket-of-leave.

Prisoner—When I got my ticket-of-leave, did you explain it to me?

Witness—I interpreted it to you.

Prisoner—Did you not tell me that in consideration of good conduct, the Sircar had forgiven me?

Witness—No.

Prisoner—Did you not tell me to present myself at certain places at the end of a month, and did I not do so?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. W. H. G. Meares, Acting Marshal of the Common Jail, was called, and said that, on the 13th of June 1872, the prisoner was convicted in this Court of house-breaking in order to the commission of theft, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence expired on the 26th of June last, and the prisoner was then retained in custody on the present charge. He had been working in jail of his own accord.

Prisoner—While in your custody, have I ever committed any offence?

Witness—Once, you were found smoking.

His Lordship then said that the prisoner was charged under section 227 of the Penal Code. The case was an extremely simple one. In July 1863, the prisoner was tried at the Court of Judicature, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and convicted of burglary, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He seemed to have been transported to the Rutnagherry jail, and from there transferred to the Tanna jail. Having conducted himself well in the Tanna jail, the prisoner was, in August 1871, granted a ticket-of-leave. It was granted on certain conditions, and it was for non-compliance with one, or two of these conditions that he was now charged. Among the conditions were these, that the prisoner should show himself worthy of the ticket he had received, and should remain within the limits of Tanna. Another condition was that to produce forfeiture, it was not necessary for the holder of the ticket to commit a new offence. If he kept company with notoriously bad characters, lived an idle life, or had no ostensible means of subsistence, he would forfeit the ticket. It appeared from an endorsement on the ticket by the Vicar of the Church of St. John the Baptist at Tanna, whose name it was perfectly impossible to read, that the prisoner had at Tanna attended divine service. The prisoner afterwards came to Bombay, and committed burglary, for which he was tried in July 1872. He had been seen by a man in the service of Kessowjee Naik loitering in a gully after dark. The servant informed the police, and they watched the prisoner, and at last came upon him at work at his burglary. He was sentenced for this on the 13th of July 1872 to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Under these circumstances, there could be no possible dispute as to the prisoner's guilt if the jury were satisfied he was the right man.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to undergo so much of the 10 years' transportation as he had not already undergone.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

[illegible] Bhavoo was charged with having on the [illegible] of June last, at Bombay, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Dwarkabai, his wife. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

In addressing the Jury Mr. Ferguson said that the assault with which the prisoner stood charged was a very brutal one. The jury would hear that on the 27th of June last a disturbance was heard in Lohar Chawl in a room occupied by the prisoner and his wife, in consequence of which the police went to the house, and Mr. Raymond, a police inspector, went into the prisoner's room accompanied by the prisoner, who had been arrested. He found the prisoner's wife lying on a bed which was saturated with blood, in a state of insensibility. He saw various wounds about her. He asked the prisoner with what this had been done, and he produced a soda-water bottle and a small knife. He searched and found a human tooth on the bed, and another on the floor. The prisoner's wife was taken to the hospital, and kept there some time.

Richard Raymond, an Inspector of Police in charge of the B division, stated that on Saturday the 27th of June last, in consequence of information he received, he went to a room in Lohar Chawl at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, he found the prisoner in charge of a police constable; he went to the prisoner's room and saw the prisoner's wife lying insensible on a bed with a wound over her left eye. She was bleeding from her nose and mouth. He asked the prisoner with what he had assaulted his wife, he said something and pointed to a soda-water bottle lying on the bed, and a knife in a cupboard. There was much blood on the bed. He (the witness) found a tooth on the bed, and a policeman gave him another tooth. The bottle was covered with blood. The prisoner had on a dhotee which had also marks of blood.

Dr. Mackenzie and two or three other witnesses were called. The prisoner's wife was called, but said that she remembered nothing of the circumstances under which she had been assaulted.

The jury, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to undergo six years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Mahommed Oomer and Kurreem Hussein were charged with having, on the 17th of August last, stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Alibhoy Bhoy Ali. Both the prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor on returning home one evening, found that the lock of his box had been broken open, and the contents carried off. He at once reported the matter to the police, but at first no suspicion rested on the prisoners. The following morning, however, the first prisoner went to a policeman and told him that stolen property had been deposited in a certain shop, which he would point out to him. The policeman accompanied the prisoner to the shop of a Marwarree, and the shopkeeper on being asked about the stolen property at once produced eight pieces of cloth which he said the prisoner had left with him as security for five rupees. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner had deposited some more of the stolen property in another shop for Rs. 2, and had given a cap (also stolen from the prosecutor) as a present to a woman. The evidence against the second prisoner was that he had taken a part of the stolen property to a man named Goolam Hussein, and asked him to give a rupee on security of it. He refused to do so, and the prisoner then asked him to keep it till the evening when he would return for it. As he did not return, Goolam Hussein's suspicions were aroused, and he gave information to the police, which led to the prisoner being arrested. The prisoners had each been committed twice before for theft, and his Lordship told the jury that under the Act passed in 1872 the fact of a man having previously been convicted could be used as evidence against him.

The jury found both the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Kemball.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A PARTITION SUIT.

TRIMBUCK DIXIT V. NARAYEN DIXIT.

This was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. C. F. Shaw, District Judge of Belgaum, reversing the decree of Mr. Vaman Parsharam, Subordinate Judge of Chikodi.

The facts of the case, so far as they are material, are these:—The plaintiff Narayen Dixit and the defendant Trimbuck Dixit were members of a joint Hindoo family, to which a certain Varshasan (annual cash allowance) of Rs. 14 was payable every year from the Government Treasury of the Gokak taluka. The Varshasan was paid to the family up to 1847-48. In 1850, the Inam Commission commenced an inquiry into the claim of the family to the Varshasan, and, as a dispute arose between the plaintiff and defendant, each claiming the right to receive it himself exclusively, the Mamlutdar of Gokak, under date 30th May 1850, issued an order to the plaintiff to the effect that the payment of the Varshasan would be withheld till it was decided by a civil suit which of the claimants was entitled to receive it. The plaintiff, therefore, brought this suit for a declaration that he had an exclusive right to the enjoyment of the Varshasan as against the defendant. The Subordinate Judge threw out the plaintiff's claim on the ground that the action was barred by the law of limitation in consequence of the defendant's long enjoyment of the Varshasan. In appeal, that decree was reversed by the District Judge who held plaintiff entitled to the exclusive right claimed by him. The Judge, however, found from the admissions of both the parties that the family was still undivided, and that no partition had taken place; but he declined to give the defendant even his share in the Varshasan on the ground that that would affect his (defendant's) right to claim by a partition suit, his share in the whole of the property. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham for the appellant, contended that it had been repeatedly decided both by the late Sudder Adawlut and the present High Court that a member of a joint Hindu family could not sue for a portion of the family property; but he must sue for a general partition of the whole estate of the family. Mr. Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, for the respondent, argued that the present suit must not be considered as a partition suit for a portion of the family property. As Government refused to pay the Varshasan in consequence of the dispute between the plaintiff and defendant, the plaintiff was forced to go to the Civil Court for a declaration of the kind he prays for in this suit. He seeks to recover the Varshasan from Government on behalf of the family, otherwise it would remain with Government and the claim to it would be barred.

The Chief Justice.—As the parties are admittedly members of an undivided Hindu family, it cannot be said that either of them has any defined share in the family property till a division actually takes place and defines the shares of the different co-parceners.

The Court gave the following decision:—The parties on both sides are admittedly members of an undivided Hindu family; and the Varshasan, the subject of this suit, is part and parcel only of the family estate. Under such circumstances, this suit, which is substantially one seeking a declaration that Narayen, the plaintiff (respondent) is entitled, as against the defendant Trimbuck, to recover the whole of the Varshasan, is wholly unsustainable. It is opposed to the admitted position and rights of the respective parties to this suit. It may or may not be that the defendant Trimbuck on a partition would be entitled to a smaller share than the plaintiff. But howsoever that may be, it cannot render a suit in which the plaintiff seeks to recover the whole of the Varshasan sustainable. The only mode in which, as between the members of the family, a declaration of right to the Varshasan (as to which the co-parceners are asserting their respective rights and cannot come to an arrangement that it should be received on behalf of the whole family by a mutual nominee), can be properly obtained, is by one of the co-parceners bringing a suit for partition of the whole of the family estate, including the Varshasan, and for a declaration of the shares of the respective co-parceners. A suit will not lie for a partition of the Varshasan alone. (7 Bombay H. C. Rep. 46, 178 A. C. J.). This Court on the above grounds only and without adopting the reasons of the Subordinate Judge, reverses the decree of the District Judge and rejects the suit of the plaintiff with costs of the same and of both the appeals.

INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta Football Club.—We hear that, owing to a number of the members of the Bombay Football Club being at home this season, and many of the best remaining players having met with accidents, the "B. F. C." will not be able to accept the challenge sent by the *Calcutta Football Club* to meet at Allahabad in the Doorga Poojas. A match, however, will probably be arranged next season.—*Englishman.*

Flooding of the Cooum.—The river Cooum is full to the brim, and the island is flooded, but here in Madras we have had nothing like sufficient rain to produce such a result. There must have been heavy rain in the interior, and we have heard it stated that this water comes from the large Chembrambaukum tank. Should the river rise still further, it will be necessary to cut the bar at the mouth of the Cooum.—*Madras Mail.*

Two more Papers for Madras.—We stated the other day that another daily paper was to be started in Madras, and that a building to locate the necessary establishment was being erected on the Mount Road. We now learn that the printing and other material is expected to arrive in a week or so, and the first issue of the paper will, in all probability, appear about the middle of next month. Another paper, to start as a tri-weekly, and ultimately to be published daily, will also appear about the same time. Its object, we learn, will be to advocate Mahomedan interests and its habitation will be on the Broadway.

The late Mr. J. H. Gerard.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Henry Gerard, late Master Attendant of Cannanore, who died at Gooty on the evening of the 11th instant. The deceased had risen to the position he held from a very subordinate post through his own energy and perseverance. He entered the Government service in 1820 and retired on pension in 1867 after a service of 47 years, and died at the venerable old age of 74 years, 8 months, and 11 days. His remains were interred in the Gooty Cemetery on the evening of the 12th instant. He leaves a wife and two sons behind, the eldest a Planter in the Wynaad, and the youngest a Station Master on the Madras Railway Company.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Extensive Robbery of Jewellery.—On the night of the 14th or morning of the 15th instant, the premises in [illegible] Bagh, occupied by Mrs. Short and family, were broken into by thieves who effected an entrance from the roof through the chimney, and succeeded in removing jewellery to the value of nearly 4,000 Rupees, a considerable portion of which was of more than intrinsic value, as having descended to the family through Sultan [illegible], Queen of Oudh. A portion had also been lately purchased for the approaching wedding of a son of Mrs. Short. Persons were sleeping in the apartment into which the thieves found access, but the robbery was so cleverly managed that no one awaked and the robbers got clear off with the treasure. The police are on the alert.

Death from the bite of a snake.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday evening, at Murtankuppam, Triplicane, touching the death of one Gundasawmy, who died from the bite of a snake. The evidence showed that at 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday last, the deceased (a fisherman), went out with some others in a catamaran to fish in the sea. The deceased sat upon it, when a snake bit him on the left foot. The snake was seen by another who tried to kill it, but it escaped into the sea. The deceased was taken to his hut; about an hour after this he complained of pain in the leg and suppression of the chest. He gradually grew worse and died at 6 o'clock in the morning. Nothing was done to aid him to recover. A verdict of "deceased died by the bite of a snake when at sea" was returned by the jury.—*Madras Mail.*

HOW MATTERS HAVE BEEN MANAGED IN SARUN.

(*Englishman.*)

We alluded to the famine Administration of the district of Sarun in a late issue, and expressed an opinion, based on the materials before us in the current official *Gazettes*, that the affairs of the district had not been efficiently administered during the present year. The most prodigious preparations against famine have been organized in Sarun, and an elaborate system of relief works has been carried through on an enormous scale and at a vast and unheard-of expenditure, while the facts, as we are informed, are that the district was never during the present year in any considerable risk of famine, and that, from the nature of the case and the situation and state of things in the district, famine is, and must necessarily be, almost impossible in Sarun in ordinary times of peace and unfettered trade.

Sarun is a district intersected with navigable rivers, and although, like other places in the Bengal province, it is, no doubt, unfortunately much over-populated, it does not, like other districts, attempt to rely exclusively on its own food-supplies for its support, but depends in ordinary years very largely upon importation. The chief food-supplying produce of the district is indeed not rice, but indian corn or maize, and the produce of different sorts of rabi or spring crops, such as wheat, barley, peas, and small grain. As a consequence, maize and barley compose the principal food of the masses. It may be roughly stated that in Behar ordinary cultivators eat their meals not more than half in rice, and the other half in cereals, millet, or pulse; but in the district of Sarun, which borders upon the North-Western Provinces, it is especially the case that the people depend upon the produce of the autumn and cold-weather crops for their support. Rice in Sarun is grown only on the low lands, and the local supply, which is calculated by the Collector in his published Administration Report of last year at about three million maunds, is supplemented by an importation which may be estimated at about an equal quantity from other districts. Sarun is full of large river marts, such as Sellimpur, Chupra, [illegible], Mohamedpore, Revelgunge, and Gotni, where the export trade in oilseeds, and the imports in food-grain, are very large indeed. The mart of Revelgunge, a town situated on the banks of the Gogra, near its confluence with the Ganges, and about six miles from Chupra, the head-quarters of the Sarun district, is the largest grain mart in the three districts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun; and the dealers there have regular trade communications with the merchants of Calcutta and of the great exporting districts of Bengal. The Ganges traffic returns give 591,520 maunds of rice imported into Sarun. The Collector, however, considers this below the actual import, and states that from four to five hundred thousand maunds are annually landed at Revelgunge alone; "and if to this be added the amount received at other places, it appears likely that the ordinary imports from down-country must equal nearly six lakhs per annum." Besides this, there are very large imports from Oudh, along the Gogra, Chumparun, and the north of Tirhoot; but no estimate can be made of these quantities. Mr. Drummond, however, considers that from 15 to 20 lakhs of maunds of rice are annually imported into Sarun from the Nepal Terai alone, independently of other sources.

Sarun is, in short, the principal food-grain importing district in Behar. An enormous area is every year sown with oil-seeds, opium, and indigo; and it is sufficiently evident that, with a population exceeding two millions of inhabitants, and averaging 778 souls to the square mile, without any extraordinary fertility in cereals and farinaceous food-grains, and, from the quality of its soil, growing but little rice, the people must ordinarily depend on importation. Now, the winter rice-crop failed last year in Sarun as it did in other districts, but the condition and prospects of the district after the failure were very different from those of other districts. There are large importing merchants at Revelgunge and elsewhere, who are familiar with the circumstances of the import trade; and in order to avert famine from Sarun, it was only necessary for them to increase the extent of their importations until they supplied the deficiency of the failure. This they might safely have been left to do, and their operations would have been attended with no difficulty. There would have been no famine in Sarun. A judicious distribution of charitable relief and the establishment of relief works on a small scale would have averted distress. On the other hand, the real famine tract of Behar during the season of 1874 has not been in any importing district, but over an area of five or six thousand square miles in the north of the districts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Bhaugulpore. In ordinary years this is a rice-growing area, and exports largely. Last year the local traders were helpless under the exceptional circumstances of the loss of the rice harvest; and being suddenly thrown out of the customary channel of their operations, it may confidently be said that long before matters could have righted themselves, famine would have ensued, and consequent starvation and mortality, if it had not been for the energetic and successful preventive measures adopted by Government. No one can seriously doubt that famine has really been averted from Seetamurree, Mudhubani, and Durbhunga, by the action of Government; and that if Government had not interfered, or had delayed its interference, the results would have been most fatal. The circumstances of Rungpore, Dinagepore, and of the other districts of the Rajshahi division, where famine was imminent, are identical with the condition of things in Tirhoot. These are all ordinarily exporting districts, and when the resident merchants who conduct the export trade were last year urged by the authorities, in the face of the failure of the crops and impending distress, to arrange for the importation of rice, it is on record that they declared they could not, for they did not know the business. The difference between Dinagepore and Tirhoot, as far as the necessity of affording Government assistance has been concerned, is one of degree merely; the ryots in the east are far better off, and far more easily able to support themselves in a time of distress, than the people of the west, and required less aid. But that the districts of the Rajshahi division also were nigh upon the verge of famine, is not to be doubted, and it may be accepted as reasonable certainty that the prevention of distress in Dinagepore and Maldah and Rungpore is attributable to the same energetic administration that saved the northern districts of Behar from famine.

In Sarun, however, the facts are otherwise. The rice failed last year but paddy is an insignificant crop in this district; the autumn crop was a fair one, and the spring crops were equal to the average. The spring crops of the present year have not been deficient and the autumn and rice crops, so far as can be gathered from the last report, promise an extremely favourable outturn. The deficiency of rice alone had to be supplied to make up the usual food stocks of the district, and, as we have said, it was within the power of the local merchants to have done this by sufficiently extending their operations. In Gaya, Shahabad, and Patna, which are all importing districts, it has been practically found that no Government-interference was necessary: in Sarun, which is ordinarily the principal importing district of Behar, the Collector has induced Government to interfere more largely, to import more rice, and to spend more money than in any district of the Lower Provinces, excepting Tirhoot. We may learn from the special narratives that at first the Commissioner refused to recommend, and Sir Richard Temple refused to comply with the Collector's extravagant indents for grain; and it is to be regretted that latterly the Lieutenant-Governor has been persuaded to suspend what we believe to have been his better judgment, and virtually supply Mr. Drummond with as much grain as he has thought fit to apply for. Dr. Drummond's last report for the fortnight ending the 22nd August showed that he had already disbursed in cash in the district for relief operations only—excluding, of course, in the expenditure the prime cost of rice and the cost of carriage to the district—two hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred pounds sterling. His total consumption of grain had already amounted to 584,000 maunds, of which no less than 379,363 maunds had been given as advance to ryots. He then estimated the grain-consumption of the ensuing fortnight at eighty thousand maunds. His requisitions upon Government for grain alone have been at the incredible rate of 100 maunds per village for 5,158 villages. As the average population per village in Sarun is only 174 persons, and there is an average of 7 persons to a home, it follows that Mr. Drummond's distribution of rice is at the rate of almost 5 maunds of rice per home over the district. At the same time, while this lavish system of so-called relief is on foot, Mr. Drummond's official quotations show that wheat is selling in the district at not less than 15 seers for a rupee; barley at 19·8; rice at 12·8; millets at from 18 seers to 19·8; maize at 18; and grain at 18 seers 8 chattaks. These prices are hardly perceptibly dearer than they would be at this season in a year of average prosperity. Wheat, indeed, now sells cheaper in Sarun than it sold during the corresponding week of last year. Moreover, there had been 21 inches of rain in the district up to the 22nd of August last, against an average rainfall, according to the Bengal Administration Report, of 37·8 inches for the whole year. The crops of the year, as we have seen, have both turned out and are promising well. An inundation has just subsided, which has done but little harm, and upon which the most sanguine hopes of a first rate cold weather harvest, the principal harvest of the district, have been expressed. And it is to be noted lastly, as a piece of negative evidence, that private importations into Sarun have, for weeks past, been at a stand still. The reason, of course, is obvious, and it has been pointed out to the collector again and again by his subordinates that the operation of private trade is being paralysed by the excessive distribution of Government grain, and especially in consequence of the reckless advances of grain to ryots. The collector, however, [illegible] pouring more in.

We hope that Sir Richard Temple may be induced to consider the present position of Sarun. It is not, perhaps, too late to remedy much that has been done. Nothing, of course, can be done to atone for the deplorable waste of the past, but it is possible that further extravagance may be checked, and that the stores of grain which are still being squandered at Chapra, to the detriment of the district and injury to the whole country, may be diverted to localities where aid is really needed.

WAR IN ACHEEN.

(*Penang Gazette, 15th August.*)

ACHEEN, 20th August.

Since the date of my last letter to you nothing has occurred to alter materially the relative standing of the war parties here. I mentioned then that the Dutch had extended their front to the eastward and that Acheen river had become quite safe in consequence. I am sorry to have to qualify that statement very considerably—true the Achinese, as a whole, had been pressed further back, but parties of them are still met with along its eastern banks, and boats are still fired upon from the jungle. It appears that the Dutch forts, solitary and situated among dense bush, cannot prevent these raids, and are frequently surrounded and have to fight hard for very existence sake. All communication from the head-quarters of Colonel Pelt to these positions has to be accompanied by a strong escort of soldiers, who are sure to have a brush with the enemy whenever so employed. This is terribly harassing, as all provisions have to be conveyed the whole way from the landing place—from which to the fort furthest east cannot be less than 7 miles as the road goes—and all ammunition has to be sent from the Craton through the small and tortuous foot-paths among the bush.

The western front is more concentrated and more easily defended, although the constant activity of the Achinese in that quarter keeps the Dutch continually on the *qui vive*. On the night of the 15th instant, a number of Tuanku Lanta's men attempted to cross the stream separating their Campongs from the Dutch forts, but were kept back by a heavy fire of shells from the latter. The object of this attempt is supposed to have been to plunder a quantity of stores which were left on the beach guarded by a force of three soldiers. If that supposition is correct, it goes to show that the Achinese are much better served by their intelligence department than are the Dutch by theirs—else how did they know to make their attempt at a time when fewer Dutch troops were available than at any other since this place was occupied, or stores landed there.

The next day, the 16th, was one of continual fighting. In the morning a party of labourers, who were employed making houses outside and close to the eastern defences of the Craton, were attacked by the Achinese, and twenty-five of the number were killed or wounded. Two companies of infantry were despatched from the Craton with all haste to chastise the assailants, and an engagement was soon brought on which obliged the Dutch commander to reinforce his detachment with two companies more. While this was taking place, the Dutch front, east of the Craton, was attacked and shortly after the greater part of the western side. It was late in the afternoon before the Achinese were driven off, and they are believed to have suffered much, as at several points the attacks were made with great determination and recklessness. In addition to holding their ground the Dutch troops retook a fort south-east of the Craton and quite close to it. I say retook, because this is the same one which was fought for, taken, and destroyed just four months ago, viz., on the 16th of April. I hear it is to be occupied this time with the hope of preventing Long Batta men from shooting from the tops of the adjacent cocoanut trees.

Some days ago the Dutch made another advance towards "Sewara," and one of its remaining forts was taken possession of. The captors claim a victory here, and I suppose we cannot but acknowledge it to be so; for although *there were no Achinese to dispute their entrance, there might have been.* They, the Dutch, have since attempted to enter the Campong, and it is probable that both it and the remaining fort in front of it are deserted. The Achinese have plenty of room and with a few bamboos and kadjang can rig up a native city in a day, and a fort to defend it in less time.

On the 17th all was still; but on the 18th at 4 a.m., another attempt was made to cross Nazair river, this time with the undoubted intention of fighting for some hours. A fire of musketry was kept up vigorously on both sides, and eventually the attempt was given up. The Achinese seem to be in no want of powder at times, they blaze away without any apparent object except to bid defiance to their enemies, and they succeed in keeping them in a constant state of uncertainty and worry. At many of their smaller and outlying positions the Dutch troops composing the garrison are under arms for many consecutive nights, which greatly augmente their sickness. Indeed the situation of the whole army is one which calls for commiseration. Not only is it broken by disease, heavy camp duties, and continuously suffering the attacks of a merciless enemy, but their Government grumbles at their expenditure and scarcely recognises their labours in a most deadly climate, and worse than all, no beginning of the end as yet appears. The pluck and general conduct of the army as a whole, and of the officers in particular, under all these disheartening circumstances are beyond praise and worthy of a far better reward than has lately crowned their almost superhuman efforts to carry out the object they have been sent to accomplish.

By the bye, it would be worth knowing whether the houses in course of construction by the unfortunate coolies were designed for the accommodation of the traders invited to Acheen by General van Swieten and so liberally promised protection by him. Perhaps traders had better enquire.

We are enabled to confirm the statement made in our last issue concerning the reinforcement of a battalion of infantry, which is 700 strong, having proceeded from Padang and will have arrived at Acheen ere this.

On the 16th instant the Dutch took and afterwards occupied Campong Cube without sustaining any loss, and on the following day an [illegible] of Kotta Rajah, not [illegible].

In this last engagement the Dutch loss in killed and wounded amounted to [illegible] men.

We cannot state the loss of the Achinese, but it must have been very considerable as they fought desperately.

The recent death of the [illegible] friendly [illegible] Merassa is a loss to the Dutch, as he had been on very good terms with them for some time.

The health of the troops is said to be gradually improving.

Referring to the rumours here, asserting that the commanding officer at Acheen has been wounded, however reliable the information may be, we learn on enquiry that no official news to that effect has been received at Penang up to the present date.

The following is from the latest-received Java papers, which come down to the 5th instant:

"There arrived here to-day from Acheen, by the Koningen Sophia, 139 invalided soldiers, [illegible] of whom died on the voyage hither. The news from Acheen brought by the above steamer is somewhat more favourable. Sickness amongst the garrison had diminished greatly and the weather was less stormy, although there was still a heavy surf on the Acheen coast which impeded regular communication. Combats with the enemy were still taking place; no further friendly approaches from them have lately been perceptible."—*Bataviaasch Handelsblad*, 11th instant.

"Today (July 22nd) Telok Samoi hoisted the Netherlands flag, which was immediately saluted by 20 shots from H. N. M.'s steamship Admiral Van Antwerpen. A man-of-war will now be stationed at Telok Samoi. The Rajah of Pedir still obstinately declines to hoist the flag, notwithstanding the ultimatum presented to him also. Whether chastisement will follow is not yet known here. [Pulo Bras.] It is now the turn of the headman of Kerang [illegible], likewise, has been invited to break with Acheen and hoist the Netherlands flag. I doubt whether he will be inclined to do this; he is directly under the authority of Panglima Polim, who still has great influence over the headmen under him. From rumours, great masses of Pedirese and inhabitants of the XXII Mukims have marched up to Acheen to attack the Kraton, at full moon, the 29th of this month. (July, Colonel Pel reported on the 6th instant that this attack had not yet taken place, up to that date).—*Java Bode*, 15th instant.

We have received the following letter, dated Kotta Rajah, the 28th July:—

"21st July.—The cholera disappears gradually. The state of health is, in my opinion, improving, but so little that the hospital is still quite full; by every opportunity, as many are invalided as there is room for them in the vessel. The enemy is keeping very quiet; outside Pakan Acheen, everything has been cut away, so that the enemy keep up their fire from a respectful distance. Yet accidents sometimes happen.

26th July.—Two half battalions marched out at half past three to capture, it is said, Campong Suriau and its forts. They, however, came upon some other unknown forts; the first was taken without difficulty, the second was well defended; being shut in, the 76 Achinese inside had no inclination to leave it, and where hence shot down to the last man. On our side the loss was again severe; three officers were wounded. Six of our comrades remained on the field, and some thirty were conveyed to hospital, two of whom have already died. These captures of forts continually cost much blood. It is also related that Teku Nek, extremely irritated at the neighbouring campongs not assisting those 76 Spartans, summoned one of the campong headmen to his presence, and shot him down point blank. It appears that this last warlike feat has given rise to fresh discord amongst the headmen, which is naturally very welcome to us."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

SINGAPORE, July 11.

The discussion on the affairs of the Malay Peninsula in the House of Lords in May last, has, naturally enough, excited a great deal of attention among our community in the Straits Settlements. Those who advocate the reversal of Sir Andrew Clarke's policy of intervention should not forget that it has been brought about solely at the request of the population the protection of which is its aim and object. This is a most important point, and one which must never be lost sight of in taking the question into consideration. The masses of the Malay nation are only anxious for a Government which will insure to them that security of life and property which they see afforded in our neighbouring British settlements. The great majority of the Rajahs are also in favour of a system of settled government, and, powerless to establish any such system themselves, grasp eagerly at the suggestion of a British Resident who shall advise them, as a solution of their difficulties and a panacea for all the evils under which their dominions labour. For the Malay Peninsula has up to this time been infested with what elsewhere would be termed gangs of banditti, but which here have gathered some kind of *prestige* among the natives by the fact of their head robber being generally a petty Rajah himself, who, having collected round him all the lawless characters in the neighbourhood, organizes a regular system of extortion on the unhappy villagers in his vicinity. "Collecting the taxes" is the euphemism employed by these marauders, although by whose authority or upon what pretext they are "collecting" none would be more puzzled to explain than themselves. Sometimes one of these gangs infringes on the self-ordained prerogative of another, and "collects taxes" where taxes have already been illegally extorted by some other free-booter; [illegible] then the two parties come to blows in their struggle for the supremacy. This is, indeed, the direst misfortune that can overtake the inhabitants of the disputed territory, which now becomes a theatre of war. The nominal Government of the country is hopelessly unable to protect its subjects. Every man's hand is raised against his neighbour, havoc and rapine are rife, for no vengeance can overtake the perpetrators of any deed, however atrocious, and the unfortunate villagers, their crops destroyed, their homesteads rifled, their wives and daughters carried into worse than bondage, are at length compelled to abandon the dwelling place of their forefathers, and to seek their livelihood elsewhere. That this is no exaggerated picture of the misery inflicted on whole districts can be vouched for by more than one European who has recently visited the native Provinces. On the banks of the Salangore River, for example, there existed flourishing villages, until one Syed Mashore some few months ago, seeing that the country was fertile, chose to establish himself in this locality, and to extort from the villagers their hard-won earnings. The usual result ensued—the tract hitherto so prosperous became one perpetual scene of violence and outrage, and when visited some few weeks ago by an European officer it was found to be entirely deserted, the villages tumbling into ruin, the crops of paddy ungathered, and the rank tropical vegetation already overgrowing the once fruitful clearings. Nor is it to be supposed that this is a singular instance. Not a Province but was cursed by a similar scourge, who at times became so powerful as to be able to wring from the powerless ruler a recognition of his claims to territory to which he had no right whatever save that of might. Those at home who would make such freebooters their *protégés* have no sympathizers here, for Sir Andrew Clarke's vigorous policy has already commenced its harvest of good results, and Malays, both high and low, cannot but appreciate the blessings of that peace which dates from the Governor's intervention in native affairs last January—a peace which now, for the first time for many years, exists throughout the Peninsula.

The Sultan and the principal Chiefs of Perak are anxiously awaiting the nomination of the British Resident who has been promised to them. The Chiefs of Salangore, it is said, also implore an accredited agent to aid them in administering the Government of their dominions. A mission from Pahang waited some short time ago on Sir Andrew Clarke, with ostensibly the same object, and in all parts the masses of the people re-echo the cry of their leaders.

Among the European community commercial enterprise is thoroughly awakened. The Chamber of Commerce here has voted a congratulatory address to the Governor. Penang has followed suit, and some of the most experienced of our merchants see at length made feasible the opening up of that peninsula, which it has hitherto been found impracticable to explore thoroughly but whose richness in minerals and fertility it would be difficult to overrate. Taking advantage of the tranquillity which now prevails, enterprising Europeans have penetrated into the interior, and the glowing reports which they have brought back have only tended to magnify the already almost fabulous accounts of the wealth of the territory which they have visited. One has brought back gold nuggets, some of which are valued at £120; another has discovered a gold reef; a third a mine of almost virgin silver; tin mines, copper mines, lead and cinnabar are said to abound. The vast primeval forest is stocked with an almost inexhaustible supply of gutta percha, ebony, rattan, and many other valuable trees; and applications for grants of land have already been made by planters who have prospected the new country and have there found tracts of land admirably adapted for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rice, tea, and coffee.

The amount of progress that can be effected in such a country as this in a few months is well exemplified by what has lately been done in the Province of Larut. It will be remembered that this is a district abounding in tin mines, worked by two clans of Chinese, who, after long living amicably together, quarrelled at length, and, deserting their peaceful avocations, commenced an armed struggle, which after immense loss of life was only put a stop to in the beginning of this year by the intervention of the Government of the Straits Settlements. It was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that a country so long harassed by civil war, and deserted by its peaceable inhabitants, should in six months present a condition of prosperity. Yet this and more than this, has been done. Immediately after the settlement effected by Sir Andrew Clarke, the industrious Chinese flocked back to their former avocations, and re-occupied the mines, under the supervision of the provisionally-appointed Resident, Captain Speedy. Confidence begot confidence, and so great is the belief in the power of any protection afforded by our Government that when his Excellency visited Larut a few days ago thriving villages numbering some thirty thousand souls, had sprung up where fortified stockades frowned before, roads had been opened and were in capital working order, neat gardens dotted the plain here and there, and the whole Chinese population proclaimed a holyday and turned out *en masse* to greet and welcome their benefactor.

Truly the swords have been turned into ploughshares, for Go-Kwans and Si-Kwans, once deadly rivals in arms, are now rivals only in trade, and but for some ghastly remnant of the late struggle—a barely dismantled stockade here, a mound there, marking the resting-place of those slain in some encounter—it appears incredible that this country can have been so recently the scene of a war in which in less than two years some six thousand Chinamen were killed.

If progress such as this can be effected by Chinese, can it be a subject of wonder that there are not wanting those who, in Lord Carnarvon's approval of the present policy of the Straits Settlements, see foreshadowed a brilliant prospect for these colonies, when the gifts which Nature has so prodigally showered forth on the Malay Peninsula shall, after lying idle for centuries, yield to British enterprize, and be at length utilized for the benefit of mankind?

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THE BAVARIANS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870-71.*

(Times, August 15.)

THREE volumes commemorate the achievements of one among the triumphant hosts which overran France in 1870-1, and form a monument of the great national change which has passed over Germany in our time. From the days of Richelieu to those of Napoleon, Bavaria was a contented satellite of France in the innumerable wars which had their sources in German disunion, and French and Bavarian blood was shed in what was considered a common cause, on many a field of disaster and fame, from Blenheim and Rossbach to Jena and Wagram. It would, moreover, have seemed impossible to Crequi and Saxe, to Kleber and Dessaix, that "Bavarian auxiliaries" should overmatch the warriors of the "great nation," and *cochons de Germains* was the epithet contemptuously applied to the Bavarian contingent in the Grand Army by its renowned leader. The work before us records the operations of the First Corps of the Bavarian Army in the memorable campaign of 1870, and decisively shows how German unity has dissipated the traditions of a French alliance in the policy of the chief State of Southern Germany; and it proves, too, what no one can doubt who has studied the character of the two races, that the Bavarian soldier, in a national quarrel, is fully equal to his French rival, and, when better commanded, and forming a part of a more powerful and better army, will seem in every respect his superior. From this point of view these volumes possess no little interest for the historical student; and, composed as they are from the official records of the Head Quarters Staff of the Bavarian Army, they are not without considerable value, regarded from their merely military side. They plainly show how genuine was the League between Prussia and the Southern States since the events of 1866, and how thorough were their preparations for the struggle with France which was felt to be near; they contain, too, a clear but succinct account of the general arrangements which Germany made in order to meet the impending peril. They throw, also, additional light on the first phase of the war of 1870; and they bring out, in prominent relief, the part played by the First Bavarian Corps on the battle fields of Woerth and Sedan, with an intelligent commentary on the movements of the contending armies. Their chief military interest, however, consists, we think, in the information they afford on the second phase of the campaign, the First Bavarian Corps, as is well known, being the portion of the invading host which was longest and most stubbornly opposed to the new armies with which France strove to reverse the decree of adverse Fortune. This division of the work confirms the views we have often expressed on this part of the struggle. It shows clearly how the German chiefs underrated the resistance of France, and how formidable that resistance became; how the indecisive battle of Coulmiers was nearly being a serious reverse, and spread anxiety through the German camp; how, after that event, the fall of Metz probably alone prevented a remarkable change in the scene; and how stern and fiercely contested was the long passage of arms which ensued, misdirected as, in many respects, the efforts of the young French levies were. This work unconsciously does homage to the valour of the Army of the Loire, and the high qualities of its ablest chief; and it must finally dispel the notion that that army was a contemptible force, and that Chanzy is not a distinguished soldier. On the other hand, these volumes plainly illustrate the superiority of well-organized troops over untrained and improvised recruits; and, as regards part of the campaign on the Loire, they show how notable in 1870 was the difference between French and German generalship. The book, on the whole, is fair in its tone, though here and there rather prone to boastfulness; and its accounts of battles are, for the most part, just, though in the second part of the campaign it overrates the numbers of the French armies. The translation, from the accomplished pen of Captain Schwabe, is, we should add, excellent, and the maps are accurate and complete, though too crowded with insignificant details, as is commonly the case with German maps.

Captain Helvig's volumes open with a sketch of the military resources of Bavaria, after the defeat of Austria in 1866, and of the preparation she began to make in the succeeding years, as an ally of Prussia. She had suffered cruelly in the campaign of Sadowa from the cumbrousness of her organization for war, and she at once adopted the Prussian system, with its local arrangements, its vast reserves, and its readiness to "mobilize" at a moment's notice. By 1869 she had 60,000 soldiers in her first line, and as the attitude of France was menacing, her Government united with that of Prussia to devise the means of repelling a foe on the Rhine. The plan of operations which was adopted shows how changed since 1815 had become the strategic position of France for an irruption into the German States, and how cordially Northern and Southern Germany were associated against "the old common enemy." In the days of Napoleon, and even of Louis XIV., France possessed or controlled the west bank of the Rhine, and as Germany, since the Thirty Years War, had been divided into hostile portions, one of which inclined to a French alliance, it was always easy for a French army to reach the valleys of the Neckar and the [illegible] and advance quickly into the very heart of Germany. Since 1815, however, Prussia and Bavaria held the [illegible] Palatinate, and since Sadowa the two Powers had placed their armies together under a common head, and, accordingly, it had become possible for the chief States of Northern and Southern Germany, if they acted together with real zeal, to marshal their forces on a frontier which formed a most important point of vantage, and alike to defend German territory with effect, and to retaliate decisively on French aggression. The Prussian and Bavarian commanders, therefore, concurring perfectly in their general views, agreed in the event of war with France, to assemble the armies of the two kingdoms, if possible, within the Rhenish Provinces, which, projecting like a great natural bastion along the edge of Lorraine and Alsace, at once made it extremely dangerous to attempt the invasion of Southern Germany and opened a way into the interior of France:—

"If all the German forces united under one guidance, with one and the same object, that position was clearly the most advantageous which on the one hand would threaten the flank of the enemy should he debouch into Southern Germany; and on the other hand would enable the Germans to assume the offensive in the most decisive direction—viz., along the shortest route to Paris. In making these calculations, Belgian and Swiss territories were considered neutral, and at the commencement of the war at least, both belligerents respected their neutrality. Speaking in general terms, if the Germans decided to act in this spirit, the most suitable lines for their advance would be from Trier (Treves) via Manheim, and along the banks of the Neckar or via Mainz (Mayence), across the river Main in the direction of Wurzburg. The forces on the left bank of the Rhine would be in an excellent tactical position between Trier, Kaiserlautern, and Landau, in which to await the enemy's attack, while the German corps on the right bank of the Rhine could assume the offensive against an army of the enemy's pushing into Southern Germany in the direction of Stuttgart, or at any rate of Ulm, and would also act in the direction most dangerous for the French—viz., from north to south. The further the enemy should force his way into Southern Germany the worse would it be for him, if superior German forces pushed him off his line of retreat by the Upper Rhine, and pinned him against Switzerland. This indirect defence of Southern Germany would become still more effective, if the united German forces succeeded in concentrating on the left bank of the Rhine on the short front from Trier to Germersheim. An advance of the enemy across the Upper Rhine, if he should dare to make one in the face of the German army, might at once be replied to by a direct attack on French territory. If the enemy, under these circumstances, abandoned the project of crossing the Rhine, and decided upon making an attack on the left bank of the river, he would find the whole German army united. It is easy to understand that the latter most advantageous position for the German army had been especially kept in view."

This well-laid scheme, as every one knows, was admirably carried out when war was declared, and by the first week of August, 1870, the forces, not only of Bavaria and Prussia, but of Northern and Southern Germany combined, were aggregated on the west bank of the Rhine, prohibiting an advance across the great stream, and hanging menacingly on the French frontier. It is by no means clear that the Prussian system of "mobilization" in certain conditions would not prove faulty and even dangerous; but given those which existed at the time, its celerity and precision and the enormous masses of soldiers which it sent into the field were the admiration and terror of Europe. How completely the adoption of this system transformed the military strength of Bavaria and her capacity for effective operations may be gathered from the following passage:—

"In 1866 the order for the mobilization was promulgated in the first half of May, and by the end of June—i.e., about six weeks afterwards—the army was formed upon the [illegible] frontier of the country. . . . . In 1870 the whole army was mobilized in a fortnight, including 16 Landwehr battalions and 16 reserve battalions, as well as corresponding reserve detachments of rifles and of the other arms, all being on a complete war-footing."

The Bavarian Army numbered two Corps of the enormous host which had thus advanced, and formed a considerable part of the Third Army, that under the command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, which, composing the left wing of the German Army, had by the 1st of August approached Alsace and was about to fall on the French frontier. The First Bavarian Corps, under Von der Tann, is, alone, the immediate subject of this work, and we shall, accordingly, confine our remarks, as much as possible, to its share in the contest. The Corps appears to have been about 30,000 strong at the beginning of the campaign, and having been moved from Ulm and Stuttgard it was, at first, in the rear of the Third Army, and by the 1st of August was near [illegible], about a march and a half from the Lauter. [illegible] of the rapid introduction to the hardships of the field which is one result of the mode in which troops are moved by railway in modern war is [illegible] in the following passage; but their [illegible] are more than ordinarily large under the German system, which places the youngest soldiers in the first line:—

"The losses, during the first days of the operations, from sickness and fatigue were disproportionately great. The inevitable disadvantages attending movements by railway now became apparent. Most of the men had only just left their civil employments and, in a state of profound peace, they found themselves suddenly plunged into the irregular life of war, so trying to both the moral and physical powers. . . . In former wars the marches before the actual commencement of operations often lasted for weeks, by which means the weak and sickly were gradually eliminated, and there remained a body of strong and healthy men equal to any demands."

The First Corps, being in the rear, took no part in the action at Wissembourg, but it followed the advance of the Third Army, and on the early morning of the 6th of August was near Ingolsheim, approaching the spot where it was first to engage the enemy. By this time MacMahon had placed the French right wing in position at Woerth, and trusting to the support of De Failly, about a march distant with the 5th French Corps, awaited the attack with perfect confidence. The position of the Marshal was very strong, but it admitted of a passive defence only, MacMahon like all the Imperial chiefs having adopted a system in all respects opposed to the traditions of the French Army:—

"From a tactical point of view, the French army accepted the idea of a defensive position; but it had the disadvantages common to so-called unassailable positions. . . . First, the enemy's position was deficient in issues to the front; an attack upon it might in the worst case be repulsed, but a counter attack to the front was scarcely to be feared. . . . Secondly, the enemy's flanks were not supported. His right flank was more or less in the air; his left rested on that most doubtful of all points of support to wings—a wood."

The French Army has seldom shown more heroism than on the day of Woerth and those who imagine it a thing of the past would do well to study the battle with care. MacMahon, unaided by De Failly, had not one whole Division on the field, not more than 46,000 men; yet with this comparatively small force he successfully baffled for many hours the attacks of nearly three German Corps, not less certainly than 90,000 strong, and even had a marked advantage for a time. The defects, however, of a system of passive defence revealed themselves as the day wore on; and when the German reserves came up, not far from two additional Corps, it became possible to turn both his flanks and to overwhelm him with irresistible numbers. It fell to the lot of a Division of the First Corps to take part in this decisive movement, and we quote this account of its attack on Froeschweiler, where the French made their last desperate stand:—

"The enemy opposed their exertions with admirable bravery; his undoubted devotion and obstinacy were assisted by the excellence of his fire-arm and by the mitrailleuse, which on such occasions were of the greatest service. The French had their best troops on this point—Zouaves, Turcos, and Chasseurs. The trial undergone by the Bavarian troops in this hotly-contested engagement was, therefore, a searching one, amounting to a trial of personal bravery of which the troops afforded a brilliant proof. Again and again single detachments, with their officers always in front, stormed up the last rise of the heights, but their attempts were isolated, and failed under the fearful rapidity of the French fire. . . . At last the Prussians pushed into the burning village from the east and the north simultaneously with the Bavarians. The stubborn resistance of the enemy was suddenly changed into a disorderly flight. Since 1 p.m. his right flank had been pressed, and his retreat threatened by the Eleventh Corps. At Froeschweiler, with parts of his 1st and 3rd Divisions, he had resisted the united attack of the Bavarians and Prussians, without hope of improving his unfavourable position, even by a success."

The defenders of Froeschweiler were overwhelmed at last, and MacMahon, who ought to have retreated sooner, when he had become aware that only one division of De Failly's Corps could come to his aid, saw his noble army a mere fugitive mass. We need not dwell on the events that followed, for our readers must be familiar with them. The united French right wing was unable to rally until it reached Champagne and the plains of Chalons; and the victorious Germans poured through the Vosges, without encountering the slightest resistance, while in Lorraine the French centre and left was being driven from the Saar on Metz, where, after a display of fruitless valour, it was to be hemmed in on the beleagured fortress by the victorious legions of Prince Frederic Charles. Meanwhile, the Third Army, covered on its right by a detachment under the Crown Prince of Saxony, which Von Moltke, with admirable forethought, had moved from Metz after Gravellotte, was advancing against MacMahon at Chalons, when the news arrived that the French Marshal had begun that march northwards to relieve Metz, which was to end in such a frightful disaster. The Third Army, as is well known, was directed against him on the 26th of August, it then filling the country around from Bar le Duc to Vitry to Clermont, and the First Corps was ordered to follow the advance of the detachment under the Crown Prince of Saxony, which lay between Clermont and the Meuse. At this moment MacMahon's Army, having broken up from Chalons on the 22nd, was about Vouziers, Le Chêne, and Tourteron—that is, some 30 miles from the Meuse, and the author of this work is one of the few of those who think it had a fair chance to get over the river before the Germans could strike its flank, and that, in that event, it might have reached Metz in time to fall on the investing force. The text must be quoted:—

"The German Corps which was furthest advanced towards the north—viz., the 12th Corps and Guards, at Clermont and Dombasle, were on the night of the 26th of August ten hours, 30 English miles, from Dun, and as far from Grand Pré. With the greatest exertions these two Corps considering the badness of the roads, could not have reached the neighbourhood of Dun before the evening of the 27th of August, by which time that place might have been occupied by the 7th French Corps, which could have held its position until the 1st French Corps could come up from Vouco, and the two other corps—5th and 12th—had completed their passage of the river at Stenay. If the Meuse had once been placed between the German and French armies, the immediate result would have depended upon the means and success of Prince Frederic Charles in meeting the army of relief."

The chief reason of MacMahon's failure is said to have been:—

"Marshal MacMahon did not execute his march with the rapidity that one is accustomed to see in German armies. It is well known that he undertook the march to the relief of Metz against his own convictions, and that he was in fact, forced into it by a Court Council. His reluctance, perhaps, induced him to see obstacles even where the Germans, notwithstanding all their efforts were unable to place them."

We have so often examined this question that we shall hardly now say more than that Captain Helvig has not led us to change our opinion. In the first place, even if no division of German Infantry was north of Clermont by the night of the 26th of August considerable detachments of German Cavalry had already approached MacMahon's flank, and they would necessarily check the advance of the Marshal's Corps to the [illegible] engaged as they were in a false movement. In the [illegible] place, although on the night of the 26th MacMahon's van may have been nearer Dun than any detachment of the German armies—this, however, we think was not the fact—and might, therefore, by mere distance, have crossed the Meuse and slipped passed its foe, this kind of reasoning disregards the facts that MacMahon's army was an ill-organized force; that it was undertaking a most perilous march, and that even the news of an enemy at hand would compel it to halt and prepare for battle, and therefore ignores the real problem. In the third place, we entirely deny that if MacMahon had safely crossed the Meuse he could have made good his way to Metz without finding an enemy in his path; he would have been intercepted by the Crown Prince of Saxony, and in that event the whole Third Army would have assuredly closed in his rear, and the catastrophe of Sedan would have happened a few leagues to the east or south of Montmedy. In fact, under existing circumstances, MacMahon's march was a ruinous error, contrary to the simplest principles of the art of war; and no one knew this better than the Marshal himself, who, as early as the morning of the 27th of August, desired to abandon his fatal course, and to fall back by the Oise on Paris, though, at this moment, he was not aware of the enormous strength of the approaching enemy. The strategic position of the French Army, throughout the whole of this reckless operation, is thus well described by a French Staff officer, whom we confidently oppose to Captain Helvig:—

"A glance at the map will show how insane was the conception of making an army describe a vast semicircle of which the Crown Prince of Prussia held the centre with 180,000 men, and at the end of which we should have had to encounter in succession the Crown Prince of Saxony, with an army of 70,000 men, and the two armies of Prince Frederick Charles, 200,000 strong at Metz."

On the 29th and 30th of August the Germans had reached the flank of the French; and on the 30th the First Corps surprised at Beaumont the Corps of De Failly, one of the most incapable of the Imperial leaders. The following was the condition of De Failly's Corps, engaged in the all important duty of covering MacMahon's advance to the Meuse:—

"In the camp on the west of Beaumont no movements could be discerned, owing to its being somewhat covered from view by the formation of the ground. The eastern camp was full of life, smoke was rising from it, and men were busily hurrying hither and thither, soldiers in shirt-sleeves were going to the town or returning from it, but nowhere was a human being in uniform to be seen. The camp presented rather the appearance of an encampment of gipsies than one of soldiers: not a sentry, not a vedette was to be seen, still less any body of soldiers. The Head-quarter Staff of the Corps began to doubt whether this camp was occupied by the enemy at all."

By the 31st of August MacMahon's army was pent within the trap of Sedan. We shall not refer to the scenes of the next day; the First Corps, led by Von der Tann, across the Meuse, in the early morning, was opposed near Bazeilles to the French 12th, which struggled desperately to avert ruin. The author does justice to these efforts; in fact, never were brave men more cruelly sacrificed than at Sedan:—

"Soon after 10 a.m. Bazeilles was definitely in our hands, after a desperate fight of more than six hours. The enemy's troops which fought here performed their duty to the fullest extent. The Marine Infantry fought with a bravery and obstinacy very different from the proverbial French élan, which so soon evaporates. Again and again they pressed on, occupying even the burning houses; at several points bayonets were actually crossed, and it often happened that the defenders could be only ejected from the houses by the help of smoke and flame."

These volumes contain sufficient proof that French reports of the "horrors at Bazeilles" are either unfounded or overdrawn. Nor is there any evidence that in the second phase of the war the Bavarians transgressed known military rules, and disgraced their colours by unworthy crimes. Severe examples were, indeed, made in the case of attempts at wild resistance; and our sympathies naturally are stirred in favour of a population defending its hearths, when we hear of peasants shot down and villages harried. But deeds like these are the inevitable result of invasions, requisitions, and a national struggle; and Captain Helvig justly remarks:—

"As soon as a population, with its rude hatred and its passions, interferes with the sanguinary task of the soldier, it is necessary to demand an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Every war between races—and the war with France became a war between races after the catastrophe of Sedan—[illegible] deeds of treacherous murder and refined cruelty which are the inevitable result of attempts to excite resistance and hatred on the one hand, and, on the other hand, of necessary precautions against passionate outbursts of patriotic feeling."

The First Corps was for some time engaged in guarding the prisoners taken at Sedan, and in this service it suffered a good deal from contagious fevers and similar complaints. It was soon, however, placed on the track of the triumphant hosts which advanced to the capital, and in the first days of October it was despatched southwards when it had become evident that Paris held out and France was organizing a national resistance. The following shows how little the German chiefs expected the arduous struggle before them:—

"On the 5th of October, when the advance to the South began, nobody suspected that this was the commencement of a long and bloody chapter in the war—in fact, the opening of a fresh campaign."

The First Corps, when it reached the Loire, numbered about 21,000 bayonets and from 6,000 to 7,000 sabres, with rather more than 100 guns. It was as yet the only detachment sent off from the investing force, but it was soon strengthened in some degree upon information that the new French levies were more formidable than had been expected. By the second week of October it was in La Beauce, soon to be the theatre of a protracted conflict. Captain Helvig thus describes the features of this tract, which were advantageous to newly-raised troops:—

"On these plains cavalry could not, at a distance of more than 1,500 yards, hope to make a successful attack even on raw troops, if armed, as in this case, with a good and powerful fire-arm. The enemy's Infantry was able to hinder the movements of the Cavalry by covering wide spaces with a cobweb-like [illegible] the numerous but widely-scattered farms. Our Infantry had to perform the hardest and most thankless task in this district. . . . It was impossible to concentrate considerable forces under cover, for the purpose of striking a sudden and unexpected blow on the enemy's flank, or at any weak point in his position. Turning movements could be perceived from afar, and therefore were parried. The general openness of the country rendered it impossible to deceive the enemy, so as to contain him at one point and fall upon him with superior forces at another."

The First Corps came into collision with the nucleus of the Army of the Loire, near Artenay, on the 10th of October; and though the French were easily driven back, and the Bavarians entered Orleans on the 11th, the resistance they met was thought surprising:—

"It soon became evident from the steady resistance of the enemy, and from the composition of his troops, which he gradually disclosed, that it was with no insignificant and easily overpowered detachment we had to deal."

A pause in the struggle now occurred, which continued for more than three weeks. The Germans strengthened their hold on Paris, and looked out anxiously for the fall of Metz, which would set 200,000 men free to support their feeble investing line, and to overpower the new French levies. Meanwhile France made astonishing efforts—fully equal to those of 1793—to repel the invaders; and in the South especially the Army of the Loire became a large and far from despicable force. Even after the calamitous surrender of Metz, the Germans felt that they were insecure, and the First Corps was left around Orleans completely isolated, as no troops could be detached to its aid from Paris:—

"The German authorities were not able to make a definite disposition of the inconsiderable forces that remained at their disposal after deducting the Army of Prince Frederick Charles, which was on the march. It was, indeed, a critical period, and any prolongation of it was viewed with impatience at Versailles."

In this state of affairs the Army of the Loire, now composed of the 15th and 16th Corps, crossed the river in the last days of October, the mass of the army by Blois and Mer, and one detachment advancing on Gien, the object of D'Aurelle being to cut off and overwhelm the First Corps by a concentric movement against Orleans. General Von der Tann advanced to Coulmiers and Baccon, and this movement led to a collision between the First Corps and the new French army. Captain Helvig exaggerates the strength of D'Aurelle in calculating that he had 70,000 men, and he informs us that only 19,000 soldiers of the First Corps were upon the field; but he describes how the efforts of their foe astonished the Staff of Von der Tann, and he fairly admits the Bavarians' defeat:—

"The enemy continually brought fresh batteries to bear upon Coulmiers, and surprised us, not only by his numbers, but also by the precision of his fire, and gradually convinced us of the fallacy of the hope we had entertained—that our artillery, at any rate, would prove superior to the French. . . . Between 3 and 4 p.m. General Von der Tann became convinced of the necessity of adopting one of two alternatives, either to hold his position till nightfall, even if it cost him his last man and his last cartridge, or to retire. . . . He issued orders for a retreat towards St. Peravy and Artenay."

It was fortunate that Von der Tann retreated, for this move saved the First Corps from the projected attack of the detachment from Gien, which for some unknown reason was not up in time. As it was, however, the success of Coulmiers not only sent a thrill of rapture through France, but caused profound anxiety at Versailles, where the dangerous position of the investing army around Paris was fully apparent. Preparations were made to raise the siege; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was despatched with two divisions to the aid of the First Corps; and though Prince Frederick Charles was approaching the Yonne, it was feared that the victorious Army of the Loire would move to the relief of the capital by the circuitous route of Dreux and Chartres. What was expected in the German camp appears from the following candid passage:—

"The conviction gradually grew, both at the Head-quarters of the Army and those of the First Corps, that the enemy, whose inactivity was otherwise inexplicable, was drawing his forces towards the West, leaving a small detachment at Artenay, and was going to attack the line of investment by Chartres or Dreux."

Whether the Army of the Loire could have made this march, and what, if it had, would have been the result, can now be only matter of surmise; but the German Chiefs were not a little uneasy, and the fact shows how unexpected had been the revival of the military power of France. One thing is certain, that at this juncture nothing but apprehension of Prince Frederick Charles prevented even the cautious D'Aurelle from making the attempt to advance on Paris; and, if so, who shall pretend to say what effect the capitulation of Metz—that dark episode of treachery and shame—may have had on the final issue of the war? For some weeks after the battle of Coulmiers the operations of the Germans were far from coherent, and the consequences showed themselves in their strategy. Though the Army of the Loire had retired on Orleans, the staff at Versailles continued to fear that it yet might push forward by Dreux or Chartres, and the result was that the Grand Duke and Von der Tann were despatched far away to the Sarthe and the Eure to guard against this supposed movement. This diversion, which opened a wide interval between their forces and those of Prince Frederick Charles, and might have given a great chance to a more daring chief than D'Aurelle—chance perceived by the capable Chanzy—fatigued and weakened the First Corps:—

"The incessant and forced marches of the last fortnight, under most unfavourable conditions of weather and ground as well as the fatiguing outpost and patrol duty, had exhausted the physical strength of the soldiers. . . . The troops stood urgently in need of a few days' rest."

Prince Frederick Charles came upon the scene at last, and his skill once more gave the Germans victory, their position, notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of their forces in military worth having been previously far from secure. We shall not tell again how the exertions of France raised the Army of the Loire to 200,000 men; how the interference of M. Gambetta forced its right wing to a premature attack; how this enabled Prince Frederick Charles to draw the whole German line together and to connect the forces of the Grand Duke and of Von der Tann with his own three Corps; how at the news of the sorties from Paris the Army of the Loire was again pressed forward in a singularly incoherent manner; and how the [illegible] seizing the opportunity held in check two of the French corps on his left, and, breaking in on D'Aurelle's centre overthrew ultimately his divided foes, and retook and entered Orleans in triumph. There can be no doubt that this passage of arms illustrates strikingly the difference between such troops as those of the Army of the Loire and those of their trained and confident enemies; but the issue, in our judgment, was due principally to the generalship of the Prince; and it is a mere mistake to suppose that a large part of the Army of the Loire did not fight well. Take, for instance, this brief account of a scene in the battle of Bazoches les Hautes, where the first Corps was opposed to Chanzy:—

"The situation of our troops was too unfavourable to be maintained for any length of time; they were overwhelmed by a concentric fire of shells and bullets, and soon exhausted their cartridges. They were opposed by an enemy with superior numbers and fire-arms, and could no longer hold the ground they had won. The enemy now assumed the offensive."

As always happens, however, with young levies, the weak side of the Army of the Loire was seen in the hour of reverse and peril:—

"The French Army was numerically strong, but its component parts were held together with difficulty; their want of cohesion was such that they could not now possibly undertake an offensive movement."

Notwithstanding, however, its defeat at Orleans, a fraction of the Army of the Loire was to make a most remarkable stand. Few passages in the war are more worthy of notice than the rallying under Chanzy of the left of the Army of the Loire, and how aided by an additional corps which had risen suddenly, as it were, from the earth, he baffled the Grand Duke and Van der Tann, and ultimately made good his retreat to Vendôme. The following passage shows how little the Germans calculated on what was about to occur:—

"This intended advance, with such an extended front and such comparatively small forces, was apparently based upon the conviction that the enemy could not offer any serious opposition, and that it was desirable to traverse as large a space of ground as possible in order to discover and annihilate any remaining portions of the defeated army."

During the following week Chanzy, in position in the space between the Loire and the Forest of Marchenoir, resisted all the attacks of the enemy, and more than once gained a marked advantage. He certainly had a large superiority in numbers, though he was not four to one as Captain Helvig asserts; but the result was not the less a proof of his skill. How severely the First Corps was pressed in one of the murderous conflicts near Beaugency, may be gathered from the following passage:—

"The exceptionally heavy fire of the enemy caused us enormous losses in a very short space of time, while our ammunition began again to fail. Officers and men alike felt that their present position in the total absence of any kind of reserve, was absolutely untenable, unless fresh supplies of ammunition could be at once procured. Before this could be done, some of our detachments gave way before the pressure of the enemy, and at last a general retreat began towards the road, in which our troops, exposed to the rapid fire of the enemy's infantry, sustained further losses."

Captain Helvig makes the following remarks on the general character of these engagements:—

"The tenacity and endurance with which the enemy's troops made their stand for four days is a proof of the conspicuous energy and inspiring activity of their leader, General Chanzy. . . . Modern history offers no instance of battles so completely fought out as those on the plains of La Beauce."

Chanzy, it will be recollected, fell back only upon the approach of Prince Frederick Charles, and succeeded in making a masterly retreat. In the desperate struggle around Beaugency the First Corps was fearfully weakened; it was obliged to return to Orleans to recruit; and it took no part afterwards in the operations in the field—a clear proof of its crippled condition. These volumes record, on the whole justly, the great services it performed in the campaign; and we can commend them to our readers as a contribution of no little value to the literature of the War of 1870-1.

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* The Operations of the [illegible] Bavarian Army Corps under General Von der Tann. Translated by Captain [illegible].

JACK AFLOAT.

(Daily News.)

It is pleasant to be a British senator, especially when he chances to belong to the party in power. After the fatigue of wrangling over measures in which it is not possible for any properly constituted member to feel any interest, rest comes soothingly to the wearied brain. Lying among the thyme on the top of some cliff, very pleasant it is to watch the white-winged ship passing across the many-hued sea beneath. The fragrant heather glows purple and crimson in the sunshine; the serried files of golden gorse gleam brightly against the cloud-freckled sky, and the soft sward, tufted with wild flowers, invites to repose. Faintly falls upon the ear the distant murmuring of multitudinous bees; still more faintly the tinkling of sheep-bells, the lowing of cattle, and the soft swashing of wavelets lapping the cliff base. Dappled with blue and green, gold and purple, ever changing, never resting, covering remorseless purpose with dimpling smiles, the beautiful sea siren sings only too sweetly to the northern Ulysses. What Englishman worth his salt but goes through his attack of salt-water fever, vowing that he will be a sailor or nothing? The idea is pleasant, so long as it remains a dream. To sail for ever over sunlit seas, and to make acquaintance with the uttermost parts of the earth, are tempting prospects to lads tired of home life and home discipline. Looking lazily at the dainty ships stealing across the mottled waters, it is almost impossible to help longing to be on board. Here on land everything is dull and prosaic; a mill-horse round of monotony only varied by frequent lashes from the driver. But out there, where that barque is gliding along under royals and stunsails, life would take a different complexion, placid and calm if you will, but full of ever-varying fancies.

This, or something like it, is the view of a sailor's life entertained by British senators loitering by the brink of the waves. Jack in the forecastle holds different notions. While loving his profession better than any other in the world—in fact, he does not care to conceal his scorn for the rest—he is not given to romantic notions on the subject. Nor, in truth, would it be possible for him to indulge in sentimental rhapsodies about the glories of shipboard existence, unless he were suddenly endowed with infinitely more imagination than he generally possesses. Without question, forecastle life is about the hardest falling to the lot of man—perhaps even harder than mining, more unintermittent, and not a quarter so well remunerated. Probably if "the gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease" had anything but the vaguest notions of the privations and sufferings endured by sailors on long voyages, Mr. Plimsoll would not have cause to complain, as he undoubtedly has at present, that his gallant crusade against vested interests in death receives only lukewarm support from an apathetic public. As autumnal sojourners by the sea generally have a good deal of leisure on their hands, they will do well to consider what kind of life is sometimes led on board those passing ships which lend so much interest to the scene. Let us give a picture of one class of cases; we are glad to say, only of one class. Take the barque before mentioned, which has just left a port in South Wales for Calcutta, laden with coals and iron plates. It is fortunate that the weather happens to be fine and the breeze fair at starting, since the crew are not exactly in a condition to face hard work. Shipped at the last moment from crimp's lodgings they are all, more or less, suffering from recent dissipation. Put a man on watch and he instantly goes to sleep; send another aloft to rig out a stunsail boom, and the chances are he will drop overboard. The instant the back of the skipper, or whoever happens to be in command on deck, is turned, all hands skulk off to their hammocks, where nothing less than the forcible application of a marlingspike will rouse them to exertion. Probably they have scarcely enjoyed an hour's sleep since they disembarked from their last long voyage some ten days ago, and rest is of more importance in their eyes than any other consideration in the world. However, this torpor passes away in a short time, and the barque finds herself in blue water. Then comes the moment for the skipper to show his crew what he is made of. So long as the vessel was in sight of land, Captain Scuttler considered it judicious to take things easily. The Crazy Jane being overladen and decidedly leaky, he feared to display his authority lest the crew should insist on taking the old tub into port for survey. But when once out of soundings, the skipper feels he may safely indulge his peculiar humours. Entertaining a profound conviction that all sailors are lazy and greedy by nature, Captain Scuttler proceeds to eradicate the vicious tendency by prescribing a regime of incessant toil and indifferent food. When there is no work to be done he soon invents some, but there is seldom any cause to tax his ingenuity in this way. After a few gales, the leak increases so much that the pumps have to be manned every four hours throughout the day and night, while the rigging and sails turn out so rotten as to need constant repair. Indeed, by the time the equator is reached, the Crazy Jane is seemingly coming to pieces, and the crew begin to doubt whether she will hold together for the remainder of the voyage. More reason, therefore, thinks Captain Scuttler, for taking advantage of the frequent calms to repair damages. So under a fierce tropical sun, Jack works all day long, now broiling on a yard-arm, anon roasting up on the foretop, and again grilling out at the jibboom end. Then comes a turn at the clanging pumps, choked every ten minutes with coal dust, and then dinner is ready. Not an appetising meal by any means. The salt junk, being a lot picked up cheap, is of adamantine hardness, and what is worse decidedly tainted. When the keg is first opened near the break of the poop, a cabin boy, who has never been to sea previously, turns pale, while even Jack looks gloomy as the flapping mainsail wafts the odour to his nostrils. Nor are the biscuits much better, unless regarded as animated animal food, in which respect they leave little to be desired. Besides these luxuries, Jack occasionally has some preserved vegetables served out to him, as preventatives of scurvy, for which purpose he also receives a daily ration of something called lime juice. It may be that wholesome antiscorbutic; but, if so the limes from which it was extracted must have grown near vitriol works; while the preserved vegetables were certainly never raised in English gardens. Refreshed by these dainties, Jack turns out again to work. What is it to be bo'sun? The rigging has all been set up, the deck seams freshly paid, the yards and booms scraped and greased, and the brass fittings on the poop polished, until you can see your face in them. What is to be next taken in hand? Well, just give a pull at the braces all round, and then, after coiling up the ropes, perhaps Captain Scuttler will give you a turn in until it gets a bit cooler. Will he? The skipper knows better than that. Having discovered the barque to be rather by the head, he believes, or says he believes, the cargo to have shifted. All hands below, to put things right. At that mandate Jack shudders. He does not mind quietly grilling under the fierce sun until his skin becomes like crackling, but he loathes the steam bath between decks. Bilge water is not pleasant at the best of times, but after it has been kept at a temperature of 100 degrees for a week or two its vapours acquire a peculiar scent which even sickens not oversqueamish Jack. However, there is nothing for it; he is paid to perform any work that may be required, and Captain Scuttler, not he, is judge of the necessity. So he goes below, to emerge some hours afterwards from the Stygian depths, in a condition of absolute prostration. Perhaps he may be all right next morning, for the reckless fellow has a magnificent constitution, proof against most of the diseases that affect humanity. But possibly he may have picked up a raging fever among the foul miasmas of the hold, and in that case he must trust to Captain Scuttler for a cure. The remedies are very simple, and, in the opinion of the skipper, serve equally well for all complaints, provided the doses are sufficiently large. As it was to an undue quantity of water in his grog that a certain toper once attributed his approaching death, so Captain Scuttler believes the only danger connected with medicine to consist in not administering it in sufficient doses. Convinced of this fact, he doses the patient with all the most powerful drugs to be found in the ship's medicine chest, and would probably proceed to extensive bleeding operations did he not remember the marine tradition that a certain skipper once killed the whole of his crew in that way, owing to having opened arteries instead of veins. It is a bad time for Jack, and he heartily rejoices when he at last emerges from the reeking forecastle, cured of his disorder, but terribly weak. He would like to have a few day's rest to recover his strength before going again to work. Not a bit of it! Captain Scuttler cannot afford to have any idlers on board the Crazy Jane, and is not the man to stand any shirking of duty. It is a peculiarity of the worthy skipper's idiosyncracy to doubt the possibility of any real illness befalling his crew. Even when Jack has brain fever, or breaks his arm, or dwindles away with scurvy, Captain Scuttler vaguely suspects malingering. Since sailors would never fall ill, or meet with accidents, if they possessed a proper sense of duty, the skipper inculcates a higher moral tone by prescribing the most intolerable remedies he can find. In his opinion they are as likely to cure as milder medicines, while possessing the immense advantage of rendering the sick bay anything but a place of comfort.

The above merely represents one phase of existence on board the Crazy Jane. Other pleasures of a different sort come when "rolling down the forties" under close reefed topsails, with the great waves chasing the frail barque as she flies before the howling tempest. Overladen as she is, the Crazy Jane is necessarily a very wet ship; in fact, so wet that when she sometimes rolls gunwale under, Jack doubts whether she will ever get dry again. But she does not mind the danger so much as the incessant toil at the pumps. As the rickety craft strains and labours heavily in the trough of the sea, the leak increases, until a spell has to be taken at the pumps every hour throughout the day and night. How Jack hates the shrill whistle of the bo'sun, telling him that the time for this recreation has again arrived! Up and down go the long levers of the pump; cling, clang, cling, clang, echoes through the ship, and Captain Scuttler, stretching out of his hammock to get the bottle of rum standing within convenient reach on a swing tray, thinks he never heard sweeter music. For it tells him that Jack is at work, and his own mission in life accomplished.

To prove the truth of Dibdin's belief in the providential cherub watching over the life of poor Jack, the Crazy Jane actually reaches Calcutta after a five months' voyage. Of course Jack will enjoy a delicious holiday time while the barque lies in the Hooghly, landing and shipping cargo. With nothing else to do but eat cocoanuts and plantains all day long, and with ample rest at night, who so happy as Jolly Jack? Perhaps so, but he seems to be unaware of the fact. It is not exactly pleasant to be knocking about the ocean in a crazy ship, but even that he thinks preferable to the horrors of life on the Hooghly. No work, indeed? Why, Captain Scuttler has now only begun to show what he is worth in the overseeing line of business. Gangs of coolies are certainly employed to help in landing and shipping goods, but Jack soon finds that the bulk of the work falls on his shoulders. From sunrise to sunset Captain Scuttler calls upon his crews "to bear a hand there," and they bear it here and there accordingly. They also bear other things. Damp heat, untempered by those gentle zephyrs which, even on the Line, render toil endurable; foul vapours rising thick and slab towards evenfall from the turged waters, decomposed corpses hooking themselves on to the cables every quarter of an hour, and having to be disengaged by brawny men, who turn faint while performing the loathsome work, swarms of mosquitoes emerging as the blood-shot sun sinks into the murky west to render sleep but a fitful dream; and, finally, the advent of King Cholera. He slips on board one evening without any ostentation, according to his modest custom, and next morning three of the crew are praying for some help in their mortal agony. Whereupon Captain Scuttler, vowing it to be the worst case of malingering he ever heard of, goes on shore, jumps into a buggy, and takes up his quarters at a boarding-house, there to remain until the Crazy Jane is ready for sea.

On the voyage home, the leaky tub either goes to pieces off Agulhas Banks or reaches the Thames in safety. In the latter case the disappointed owner of the crazy craft, who has overinsured her, severely censures Captain Scuttler for having treated the crew too leniently, and forthwith discharges that ancient mariner from his service. But once on shore Jack's cares are over. His only trouble is to get rid of his money in the quickest way possible. Calling in disinterested assistance he manages the matter in a marvellously short space of time, with no more profitable result than the temporary wreck of his splendid constitution. Of course he is blameworthy for being so reckless, so improper altogether. But seeing how useful to civilization is the life-long slavery which the man accepts in exchange for these short but brilliant episodes in his career, who shall cast the first stone?

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Barsac		17	9½

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			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Sweet Dry	84	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " " per Hamper of 24-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Geo. Sparkling (Star)	33½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle		39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel		34	18½
Moselle (Still)	Brauneberger	27½	15½
Hock "	Johannisberger	42½	22½
" "	Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" "	Hochheimer	24½	14
" "	Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel		27	—

SHERRIES, &c.

Amontillado, A 1, Gold seal, [illegible]
Amontillado, Black seal, [illegible]
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, [illegible]
Blue seal, very pale, dry and [illegible]
Green seal, full bodied, [illegible]
Brown seal, pale and dry [illegible]
Yellow seal, pale medium [illegible]
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, [illegible] very dry [illegible]
White seal, a good Dinner Wine [illegible]
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor [illegible]
Madeira, Best India, very [illegible]

Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent 23

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original [illegible]	31	
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule		18
Black seal, Dessert Wine		13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine		11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old [illegible]	Black capsule	34
" old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale	White capsule	27
" pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior [illegible]		24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality		22½
" Scotch 1st quality		22½
Geneva, in flasks		19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing [illegible]

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao [illegible], Creme [illegible] nille, Noyeau de Martinique, [illegible], Persicot, Rosee sans Epine, [illegible] per [illegible]

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or [illegible]	40	20
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20½
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	[illegible]	14½
Orange Bitters, best	[illegible]	
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory.* A liberal Discount for CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
Do. " Pints	" 3 8 "	3 12

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 1st August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

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1st January 1866. Agents.

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The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

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Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,000

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley.

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security of Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,711,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,592,443-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were £987,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 11th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... " 240 0 0
Nett Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 250 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 125 0 0
Nett Annual Premium...Rs. 125 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

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In pots, at Rs. 2 and 3 each.
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PREPARED ONLY
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HULSE AND NEPHEW,
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
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